密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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Western Returned Students and China After the War

By Paul S. Reinsch

The Facts Regarding the "Tientsin Incident"

The Hope of the Western Returned Student

By Hollington K. Tong

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Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(*Continued from issue of Review, March 29.*)

THE principal articles of Chinese manufacture (not including re-exports) imported into Changsha during 1916 and 1917 are shown in the table below:

Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Cement .....pounds	4,348,000	$71,308	3,408,533	$22,946
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings .....pieces	16,454	55,878	3,991	14,818
Sheetings .....do..	57,731	218,531	60,446	224,424
Cloths, native, fancy...do..	24,039	39,170	19,915	52,238
Yarn .....pounds	1,591,867	268,974	3,611,600	881,082
Flour.....do..	2,197,600	76,179	1,650,933	47,991
Leather .....do..	379,333	108,587	191,600	135,760
Paper, mill.....do..	21,467	1,271	95,733	6,774
Sugar:				
Brown.....do..	26,267	738	19,333	808
White.....do..	382,933	18,315	284,533	15,783
Tobacco, prepared.....do..	241,467	124,935	170,667	120,871
Total.....	.....	983,886	.....	1,523,495

The following table shows the chief articles (not including re-exports) exported from Changsha through the Maritime Customs during 1916 and 1916:

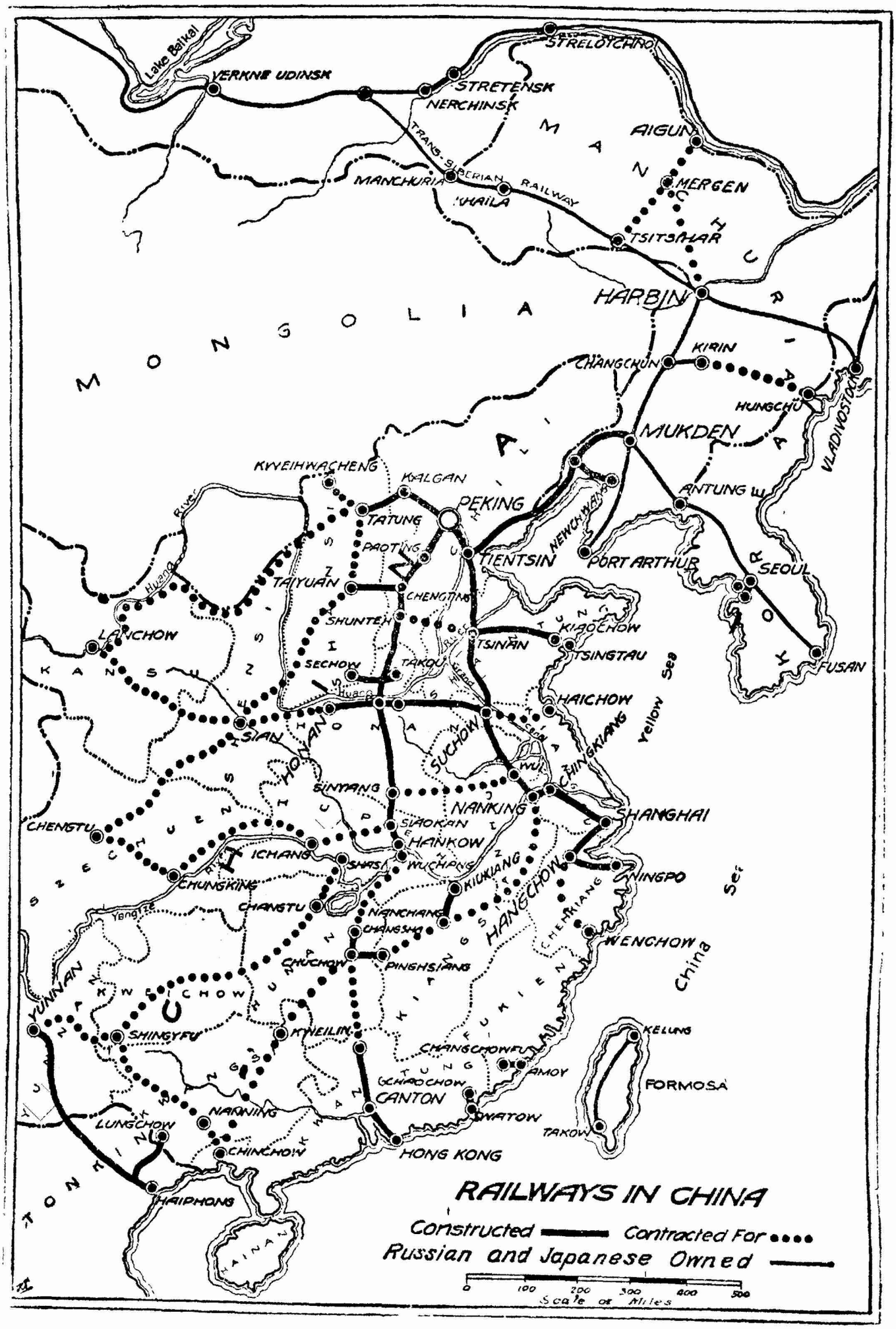
Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Arsenic .....pounds	863,067	$60,320	278,933	$42,448
Bamboo shoots.....do..	281,733	51,957	203,333	47,600
Beans.....do..	843,200	14,457	666,133	15,057
Bristles.....do..	207,867	53,921	177,067	72,987

Eggs and egg products are very important articles of export. The great quantity of eggs produced and their cheapness has been the occasion of the establishment of many plants in this vicinity for dessicating eggs. Modern methods are used in some instances, though perhaps antiquated systems are more generally in use in the rural districts. Eggs are collected from remote places in large split baskets containing approximately 1,000 eggs. It is one of the wonders to foreigners that these eggs can be carried for miles in these baskets without packing and be safely delivered at the factories. The Chinese egg is decidedly smaller than the foreign egg; when fresh the taste is excellent, and the food properties are said to be equal to those of the Western product.

There are no statistics giving the number of cattle in any part of this consular district, though it is well known that they are plentiful in Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and some of the western provinces of the district. Beef is used by the Chinese to a limited extent. Cattle are raised to serve as a beast of burden and to provide hides for export. No attempt was made to export beef either in a cured or frozen state until 1916, when it was brought about by the activities of the British government, working through a local cold-storage firm, to procure beef for the soldiers. Considerable quantities of beef cattle were slaughtered and exported. The cattle to be found are somewhat like the Persian and Indian hump cattle, though considerably smaller. They are usually in a fair condition and produce good meat when the animal has been well cared for.

Hogs are raised everywhere and furnish the chief animal food of the Chinese people. The pork is considered by foreigners as doubtful, as there is no inspection of the animal before it is slaughtered. Every town and city in China has shops devoted entirely to the sale of hams and bacons of certain districts which are fancied to be superior to those from others. The curing has much to do with the quality, as it does in the United States. There is no improved breed of hogs; certain foreigners who were interested in the export have attempted to improve the breed but without considerable results. The export of pork has not been a matter of much consequence; in 1917, however, pork to the value of $103,521 was exported.

(*To be Continued*)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

FOR several weeks the report has been circulated throughout the Far East that "certain Americans" were involved in the Pan-Mongolian movement, that is, the movement for Mongolian independence started by Simeonoff, the former Russian Cossack officer, who has been active in Siberian affairs for the past two years. An article by Hollington K. Tong in the REVIEW for March 29 also mentioned the fact that it had been reported that certain American adventurers were involved in the intrigue. An inquiry at the American legation in Peking has brought out the fact that these reports regarding American participation in the movement for Mongolian independence are entirely false, and were aimed at Major David P. Barrows, who has been in Siberia for several months on the staff of the American expeditionary force. The further facts were brought out in the inquiry at the legation that Major Barrows never transmitted any message from Simeonoff to the President of the United States appealing for his support of Mongolian independence and that he never served under Simeonoff as one of his staff officers or had any communication with Simeonoff other than that existing between military officers of the Allied Powers in Siberia. Major Barrows has not been in Simeonoff's headquarters for nearly a year. Furthermore it is learned that Simeonoff sent an agent to see Major Barrows and requested him to send a message regarding the Pan-Mongolian movement to President Wilson, which action the Major refused to carry out and returned the papers to Simeonoff.

IN the reports that have been circulated regarding this affair, the names of other Americans, chiefly those of business men with interests in Mongolia, have been mentioned. Since

these reports have been emphasized by the Japanese press and sent to Chinese newspapers throughout China by Japanese news agencies, it leads the observer to wonder why the reports are circulated and where they originated. The accusations against Major Barrows, who in peace times is dean of the faculty of the University of California, originated with the Japanese. One of the first appeared in the *Seito Shimpo*, a Japanese-owned paper at Tsingtao. The article, an English translation of which occupied three pages of legal size paper, went into great detail and started out as follows:

> "Intelligent people have long been cognizant of the habits of the Americans openly to profess virtuous motives and secretly to practice treachery, and of their persistent inclination to stir up strife in the Far East, in order that they may reap their benefits from both the contestants. . . . Just at this juncture if the peoples of the Far East do not arouse themselves and take heed to themselves they may, unhappily, fall a victim of the wiles whence they should not be able to extricate themselves. . . ."

It is not necessary for us to go into the motives that have inspired the Japanese militarists in circulating these reports to the Chinese people, and intelligent Chinese who have a knowledge of what is now happening in Korea, do not have to think deeply to understand the matter.

AFTER several weeks of inactivity, the Northern and Southern delegates to the Chinese peace conference at Shanghai have resumed their deliberations. The problems that caused the conference to deadlock may all be traced to the activities of the Chinese militarists in continuing their aggressions in many parts of China and also to their intriguing with the military party of Japan which still persists in supplying the sinews of war, in spite of official Japanese promises to the Allies to the contrary. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the present internal problem in China is that the Chinese business men are now attending very closely to what their politicians and officials are doing. Within the past month, representatives of fifty-three trade associations of Shanghai in a public meeting passed resolutions that should give China's political leaders serious concern. Some indication of the effect produced abroad by the present political difficulties in China is shown in the following paragraph from the January 15 issue of the bulletin of the American Asiatic Association of New York: "In the somewhat copious literature and still more copious oratory through which the manufacturers and merchants of the United States are addressed in regard to the commercial possibilities of China, there is a noticeable avoidance of some considerations that vitally effect the future of the great Asiatic Republic. The fact that China is a republic only in name might gradually be corrected through the influence of time and education, were there any assurance that China had fairly embarked on the path of peaceful progress. But, as all competent observers on the spot agree and frankly declare, the curse of militarism is blighting the prospects of China to-day more effectively than it did those of Germany. And, as one foreign friend of China points out, Chinese militarism is the more noxious product because it has many heads. Briefly, the so-called system of government that has lain like an incubus on China since it was substituted for that of the Manchus, has been based not on the will of the governed, but on the caprice and cupidity of a handful of rival warring Tuchuns, or provincial military chieftains. That social order or even a semblance of political cohesion should have survived the pervasive system of blackmail administered by the Tuchunate is a testimony to the primitive simplicity of the national organization of China, rather than to its inherent strength. A more advanced State would have had a more complex framework and would have been more vulnerable, just as the rudimentary organisms in nature are harder to kill than those more highly developed."

THERE has been a serious controversy going on during the last fortnight between a section of the teachers of the old school and a section of the teachers of the new school in the Peking Government University, the leading institution of higher learning in China. It began when those teachers of the University who have received modern education openly criticized Confucius, China's Sage, found fault with his teaching, and proposed the radical modification of the Chinese written language by the introduction of the colloquial or *Peihua* to substitute the *Wenli*. Among the advocates of an easier written language for China are Chen To-shui, Chow Chuen-jen and Wu Shih-tsu, the latter being a Ph. D. from Columbia. All of them have not only been educated abroad but they also have received the best Chinese education at home. The possession of a combination of a good modern education and an equally good Chinese classic learning has enabled them to have a clearer insight into the relative advantages and disadvantages of the most difficult written language of China, and makes them more formidable opponents of the adherents of the old school. During the last five years these young men have been publishing a weekly and a monthly called *La Jeunesse* through which they have been spreading modern ideas, some of which are too radical to be treated

seriously, on political, economic, philosophical and social questions confronting China to-day. Many articles appearing in these two publications from time to time have rightly been found objectionable by those of the old school who recognize Confucius as their teacher and who have had no wish to try untried new ideas with which the members of the new school have been fully imbued. The literati in the Government University have at last risen in revolt against the so-called new learning and denounced its youthful advocates as Babus. The controversy at present appears to be centered round the question whether the University should continue to use the old written language which has been transmitted down from generation to generation, or whether it would be better to allow those who prefer to use the colloquial language to use it. The imminent resignation of Chen To-shui may end the controversy temporarily, although it will not bring the serious issue to a successful head.

THE vice-president of one of the largest schools in China, who has been in America for the past year, recently wrote to a friend in China as follows:

> "Public opinion is swinging around greatly in America. The Japanese government is on the defensive morally for its conduct in China. The papers are daily filled with their noble and philanthropic intentions, protestations of how they love the Chinese, and how they can help them, and how they never meant anything but the integrity of China, and how pitiful it is that the Chinese misunderstand them and that sometimes even Americans do not appreciate all the pure altruism that prompts them, etc., etc. Then the tune is varied at times by threatening the Chinese if they try to appeal directly to the Allies at the peace conference, that they will repent it later for Japan *sic* will not help them. Murder will out, you see. When an elaborate scheme of national murder becomes exposed it is awfully hard to establish pure philanthropy and innocence on the basis of it. This is the hour of destiny for China! If they can have tariff reform, secure their independence, and have a council of advisors of the Allies to see that they have a square deal and a fair chance, they will come out of their troubles."

THERE is no question but that the plea of China's delegates at the peace conference for the right of self-determination on behalf of China's four hundred million people, did more to swing public opinion in America, Great Britain and France in China's favor than any other incident in China's recent history. Then the Japanese threat to use force in case China's delegates did not recede from their independent position, simply added force to the growing wave of public sentiment. Then came the Korean independence movement and the recital abroad of the sorry story of Japanese wrongs of misrule in that country, followed by the sadder story of the attempted military suppression of the peaceful movement for independence by the wholesale slaughtering or persecution of every man, woman and child in the Peninsula that had the temerity to shout the words, "Korean Independence." It does seem that the Japanese house of cards built up abroad through the expenditure of millions in propaganda, will fall of its own weight. Of this change in sentiment in America the following from the *Herald of Asia* (Japanese) gives some little idea:

> The *Yorozu* expresses a feeling of wonder why Americans carry on such a vigorous campaign against Japan. The Japanese expedition to Siberia, says the paper, has worked so hard for the restoration of peace and order in Siberia as well as for the rescue of the Czecho-Slovaks, bearing what is unbearable and trying to maintain unity with the Allied forces at all costs. Now America, says our contemporary, is bent upon the acquisition of the trophy for herself, and there are signs that she is trying to calumniate the Japanese troops from interested motives. Indeed anti-Japanese stories which have recently appeared in the American press will fill volumes, some papers going so far as to make personal attacks against our peace delegates. The *Yorozu* wants to know for what so much anti-Japanese sentiments prevail in the American press. It is true that there is an immigration problem to be solved between America and Japan, but, thinks the journal, any calumny of Japan on the part of America will never benefit her position. As regards the economic rivalry between the two countries, Japan is no match for America, her wealth being less than one-tenth of that of the latter. Why is America afraid of Japan, then? The American merchandise does not command an extensive market in China, but it is no fault of Japan. The American goods are to blame, for they are too dear for the Chinese people. Some Americans want to annex part of Mexico to their country. Are they not still dreaming of extending their territory at the expense of other nations just as they have occupied the Spanish colonies and the Hawaiian Islands? That an anti-imperialist league exists in America testifies to the predominance of imperialism in America. The *Yorozu* suspects that these American imperialists are taking an aggressive attitude toward this country. Be this as it may, it wonders if the Americans of the right sort realise the fact that the anti-Japanese campaign in America is getting so bitter as to exhaust the patience of the Japanese nation.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW is reproduced a letter from a man who has travelled extensively in China in the past few months and in this letter he gives some idea of the feeling of the Chinese toward the Japanese because of their aggressions in this country since the beginning of the European war. In prac-

tically all parts of the country and among all classes of the Chinese people he finds distrust of Japan. "They want our country," is the almost universal cry. The anti-Japanese sentiment in China is of course the most damaging of all, for China is the life-blood of Japan, and when that is cut off Japan will sink to the status of a tenth-rate nation almost overnight. Business gained through bribery and corruption and at the point of the bayonet cannot be maintained except through the same methods in ever increasing intensity, and there is an end somewhere. Persons who have watched development in Japan during the last forty years cannot but have admiration for her accomplishments in the development of industry, education and national spirit. Let us hope that her militarists do not raze it all to the ground in accordance with the actions of the militarists of another country that has just come to grief because of their mad ambitions to rule the world.

IN spite of contentions over the plan for the commercialization of the Chinese railways and the protest of the Diplomatic Corps against the inefficient management of several lines constructed with foreign capital; the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Statistics and Accounts has unconcernedly and quietly been proceeding with its good work. The dogmatic determination of those who are connected with it to carry out its program, carefully prepared several years ago in consultation with the American statistic expert, Dr. Adams, when Yih Kung-cho was Vice-Minister of Communications, is greatly to be admired. This committee has recently held its fourth conference and successfully standardized the station accounts with the assistance of some sixteen chief accountants of the different railways. A set of over one hundred forms for station accounts with the instructions to govern has been duly transmitted to the Minister of Communications for his approval. It will be promulgated by ministerial order for the use of all the government railways in China before July. The new system of keeping station accounts will be put into effect from January 1, 1920, and an adequate staff of travelling auditors will be employed to see that it is satisfactorily carried out.

ALL these forms and instructions have been prepared with the object of giving convenience to the shipping and travelling public, reducing chances for improper practices on the part of the station staff and enabling the Railway Clearing House to undertake its work more efficiently, especially with regard to the making up of through-traffic accounts and the checking of their returns. When they are in operation at the beginning of the next year, it is needless to say that they will highly benefit the public in general and will eliminate many inconvenient and illegal practices now in vogue. There is no doubt that the great amount of time and energy expended by many foreign and Chinese railway experts in the perfection of this constructive system will bear good fruit in due course of time. Vice-Minister Tseng Yueh-tsen, who is chairman of the committee, fittingly proposed at the last session of the conference that a vote of thanks be recorded to Mr. H. Middleton, chief accountant of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and Mr. J. E. Baker, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, for the preparation of the station manual and forms. His proposal was unanimously adopted. C. S. Liu, the able acting vice-chairman, played no small part in making the conference an unqualified success. On behalf of the Vice-Minister of Communications, who is too busily engaged with his numerous other duties, Mr. Liu is tackling the important problem of unifying China's railway accounts and statistics with an unsurpassed tenacity of purpose. Although acting for Dr. C. C. Wang, who is now travelling in Europe in company with Mr. Yih Kung-cho, he is attending to his temporary work not half-heartedly. Since its first formation nearly four years ago, the Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Statistics and Accounts has accomplished much. The standardization of the station accounts and forms just completed is the third important work it has done, the first being the unification of construction and operating accounts and the second being the unification of annual report forms for the different railways. The fourth item on the program of the committee is the unification of capital account forms for construction and will be taken up in the fall. It will be an important work on account of the termination of the European war, which will soon bring about a renewed activity in the construction of railways in China.

CHINA will be represented at the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce to be held at Brussels in May if shipping accommodation can be obtained for her delegates during the next week. The House of Representatives and the Senate of the Parliament in Peking have jointly selected three of their members, namely Messrs. Kungpah King, Wang Shih-cheng and Hu Ta-hsing, to attend the conference. They could have made no better choice than this. Mr. Kungpah King is a returned student from England and has been a prominent official for a number of years. Mr. Wang Shih-cheng also studied in England and was former secretary to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Of the three representatives, Mr. Hu, a returned student from France, is the youngest. These Chinese delegates, all of whom were educated abroad and have

many foreign friends in Europe, will doubtless be able to make their presence at the conference felt and perform their duties as China's representatives with satisfaction. The International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce will begin on May 20 and end on May 24. Though short its sitting will be, many good results are expected of it. The objects of the conference are to commemorate the return of the Belgian King Albert to his own Capital from an exile in consequence of Germany's invasion of his territory and the gallant fight his people put up in attempting to protect their country against Germany, and to re-establish and promote the commercial relations between Belgium and the world and between other nations. One of the important questions which will be submitted to this body of international representatives of Parliament for consideration and decision will relate to standard measurements and weights. The conference will try to decide upon uniform measurements and weights for the use of all the nations, thereby facilitating commercial transactions and further promoting foreign trade. Those perplexing economic questions which are confronting almost every nation in the world will also be thrashed out and efforts made to secure uniform labor legislation everywhere. It is hoped that the Chinese delegates will be able to secure accommodation on one of the trans-Pacific ships so that they can attend such an important conference of commerce and participate in celebrating the happy return of the heroic Belgian King to his own country after the Allies have brought the war to a victorious conclusion. The Japanese delegates will soon be leaving for Brussels, realizing the importance to Japan in a commercial way of the forthcoming conference in Belgium.

Western Returned Students and China after the War*

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

IT may seem to be a very rash undertaking to attempt to prophesy into what sort of a social and political condition the world will settle when peace has once been made. But one thing seems certain: whatever may be the direction which social forces are to take, the mutual isolation among the nations will be far less than it was before the war. Not only the founding of a League of Nations, itself a most momentous development in the history of mankind, will have this effect, but the same will also result from many new modes of action as well as from scientific instrumentalities developed during the war. Never before have such huge forces proceeding from the varied nationalities cooperated not only on the field but in finance and industry On the side of scientific and technical development the extensive use of aeroplanes will effect a veritable revolution. Personal communication will be established at a speed far exceeding the former mail service—at a speed indeed almost approaching telegraphic rapidity. This will have very practical results. Not only will the leaders of enterprise be able to move rapidly across the face of the earth, from continent to continent, in order to guide the development of enterprise, but the ordinary stream of commercial communication upon which the life of commerce depends will be facilitated out of all proportion through the fact that commercial letters will be sent for instance from China to Europe in five or six days.

From the point of view of human thought and institutions the outstanding fact is that institutions of privilege have received such a shock that the entire structure of society would inevitably have to be based on a much broader foundation than in the past. In other words, that the masses of the people throughout the world through sacrifice and suffering unparalleled before have come to take a far deeper interest in the destinies of states and societies and will insist on a far greater share of ultimate control than they have enjoyed in the past. The control of states and of international policy by narrow military cliques is a thing of the past;

*Address of the American Minister at the meeting of the Returned Students' Convention, Peking, April 5.

wherever it may be attempted it is doomed to failure. All the forces liberated and generated by this war are against the continuance of such impositions. All the old pomp of hierarchic politics is doomed. Political action has become the business by which the affairs of the people are administered, not the affair of a caste claiming a privileged and almost sacred position, surrounding itself with an air of secrecy and unattainable importance. The business of the world will be done in the open. Already the attempt to keep things secret casts upon any transaction a fatal suspicion of having in it damaging flaws that cannot stand the light of day.

Your China although it had not been drawn directly into the whirlpool of this great struggle is already conscious of these fundamental changes—dimly conscious in part, but in many of its leaders and representative men quite fully aware of what has come over the world. To those who know your country and love its virtues it must be clear that under these new conditions she cannot fail to come to her own. She has never known the rule of narrow privilege. With the exception of the old empire, whose sphere of action was after all quite limited and did not deeply reach into nor consciously control the action of the people, it has been a self-acting, self-perpetuating society. It would also seem that your practical countrymen could most readily appreciate the conception of a state as a great commonwealth, as a huge enterprise for promoting the welfare of its component members than it could have been impressed by the old-fashioned idea of sovereign power surrounded with mystery and claiming unlimited control.

The disorganized condition in which your great country finds itself at the present time is due, I believe, not to degeneracy but to the fact that a society so vast and complicated cannot readily adapt itself entirely to new methods of organization and action. Nor do I believe that this should be attempted too suddenly. The old virtues and abilities should be preserved, only their expression should be made more effective and perfect through improved organization, or in other words through a realization that the duty of an individual to society is greater even than that to his family. Two things your critics as well as your honest friends miss greatly: the spirit of absolute devotion to the public good regardless of private sacrifice, and a capacity boldly to stand up for one's rights regardless of inconvenience, loss and peril. Without a conscious national development of these qualities your nation must wait long to come to its own.

You who have come into intimate contact with Western civilization and learning have a special responsibility and duty to fulfil. I trust that you do not look upon your Western learning merely as a stamp of distinction but realize that it will be worth having only if employed for the benefit of your country. You are in a position to realize what points in temper and political character constitute the strength of Western nations and to develop by example among your own people a similar feeling of devotion to the common good. Example is the greatest teacher. If every returned student should resolve in his action to express always and only the best principles he has been able to learn abroad, your band though small compared with the vast millions of China would have an enormous influence.

Modern society is a vast mechanism in which the happy working of the complete system depends on the excellence with which each part performs its functions. In other words it is only by specialization that the world can progress. In your country the importance of the highest form of special expert knowledge is not yet realized. Your leading men are mostly still under the influence of the old philosophical training under which an educated man was expected to be able to deal effectively with any matter. It is only by demonstrating in your own work the importance and value of constantly growing expert knowledge that you can promote successfully the efficient organization of your national society.

At every point your critics as well as your friends observe that the social system is still built entirely on the family and the clan; that outside of that, men are divided so deeply and multifariously by conflicting interests, by lack of confidence and mutual suspicion, that it is very difficult to obtain the continuous cooperation of men for public ends. A free state can rest only on confidence, deep-seated confidence of men in men and their mutual loyalty to each other.

You have seen how enthusiastically and loyally men will cooperate in the West, being bound together by no other bonds than a common belief or policy or important enterprise. Your common knowledge of the West, your insight into the relations between your country and those abroad, your sentiments of what your country needs in order fully to realize its greatness, ought to be a bond which ought to form among you all a certain Freemasonry of mutual confidence and readiness to cooperate for everything good and beneficial. In that way you will best fulfil your duty whether it be in a good fight even against enormous odds, where some object of great importance is to be achieved, or a fundamental principle of human freedom and self-respect is to be maintained; or in less strenuous situations where the constant feeling of companionship with men of similar experience and of like aims and ideals will constitute a source of great strength to bring, and hold, together the men of China for the achievement of a better life and noble public action.

The Western Returned Students' Conference

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

NEARLY one hundred Chinese who have been educated in Europe and America attended the Second Annual North China Western Returned Students' Conference at Tsinghua College last Saturday and Sunday to consider the question of how to make good use of their Western education and their spare time for the betterment of social conditions in the community wherein they live. A number of important decisions were made at the conference. If they can persistently and conscientiously transform into action these decisions —which I believe they will—they should be able to prove even to the satisfaction of confirmed pessimists that the general belief held by a large number of people that the majority of the Western returned students have failed to perform their duties, are false. These decisions are :

1. Furtherance of teaching of simplified Chinese.
2. Development and extension of publicity work in China to further constructive projects.
3. Extension of popular education through public schools, public lectures and reading rooms.
4. Extension and improvement of play-ground and recreation facilities.
5. Publicity work among foreigners and in foreign communities (such as the interpretation of China to foreigners).
6. Investigation of industrial and commercial conditions with the object of encouraging the development of new enterprises.
7. Public hygiene and health, including anti-narcotic propaganda.
8. Cooperation with the Peking Social Service Club and the development of interest in social service.
9. The education and training of orphans.
10. Welfare work among employees and apprentices.
11. Preparations to meet China's national needs.

This is a laudable program, which has been made as practicable as it could be made in order to insure its success. To undertake it, a committee was formed and C. S. Liu, a most energetic returned student from America, was unanimously elected chairman. The committee will be assisted by eleven sub-committees.

Of one thing those present at the conference were convinced, namely, that they had to do something worth while in order to avert the impending doom to China, of which they are now conscious. They further recognized the fact that the days of enlightened actions are here. With this recognition, they have committed themselves to render some social service to their country and people outside their own immediate work and calling. Failure to carry out this social program, which was the most important result of the conference, is unlikely.

Another feature of the conference is the submission of a report by the Tsinghua Commission in the form of a declaration, which is interesting from more than one point of view. The Tsinghua Commission intended that their bold statement of principles for which the Western educated Chinese should stand, and of China's needs as they saw them, would be adopted by the conference as its platform. The statement was well prepared, although several present at the meeting at which it was discussed pointed out some defects. After lengthy consideration, it was decided to accept the statement, but refer it to a sub-committee for improvement and for devising the necessary means to put into effect the program as set forth therein. The statement unmistakably shows the aspirations of the Western educated Chinese and is the concrete result of their foreign education. It reads thus :

"We, the European and American returned students, believing that of the multitudinous problems awaiting solution some are naturally more urgent and paramount than others, and feeling the need of crystallizing these into a definite shape, do declare the following to be the immediate and fundamental needs of our country arising from the present confused state of her affairs :

"1. We do need and declare for a united China, united not merely as a means of presenting a stronger front at the peace conference in Europe, but as a necessary condition to the integrity and progress of our country. A divided China distracts the people's attention from reforms and stands in the way of industrial development.

"To realize the unity of the country certain undermining forces must be removed, and we therefore advocate :

"(a) The abolition, if possible, of the military or Tuchun system ;

"(b) the division of civil and military authorities ;

"(c) the instillation into the minds of the soldiers of the ideal that they should be loyal to the country instead of to the person who feeds them.

"2. We believe that democracy is the best form of government for China ; and in order to strengthen the foundation of the republic we plead for :

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"(a) The education of the masses. The people of the republic have a right to protect themselves from the dangers of ignorance and of being used and swayed by unscrupulous politicians;

"(b) freedom of speech and of the press. Any undue repression of free discussion on the part of the people and their newspapers should be regarded as a violation of democratic principles.

"3. We advocate for governmental reforms along the line of modern efficiency, especially with regard to greater responsibility in financial administration and the adoption of civil service examinations. Budgets should be properly prepared and strictly observed and greater publicity should be given to all the financial accounts and transactions of the government.

"4. We consider it most important that the economic development of the nation should be hastened by the unification of the currency system and of the railway system.

"5. We stand for the abolition of foreign spheres of influence in China through the gradual abrogation of extraterritoriality, through the gradual amortization of all foreign loans according to some definite plan, thereby restoring all railways and other conceded or mortgaged natural resources to our country."

The decision of the conference to send a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando and the King of Belgium, each appealing for their support of the Chinese delegates to the peace conference at Paris, is none the less interesting and important. It is hoped by every returned student from Europe and America that the telegram will prove an effective reminder to these foreign statesmen that it is time for them to show that the high principles which he learned in foreign lands could be put into effect and were not empty and one-sided. The text of the telegram was simple and to the point. It clearly sets forth the reasonable desires of Young China. The telegram reads:

"We, who have received generous education and hospitality in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, by resolution passed at a full meeting of our second annual conference held to-day at Peking, hereby implore Your Excellency to support our delegates to the peace conference at Paris in their appeal for the return to China direct of all German rights and concessions in Shantung, which have been abrogated by our declaration of war against Germany. We also appeal to Your Excellency to help secure for China a *post-bellum* condition under which her free development and national integrity may be assured."

Another telegram was sent to the Chinese delegates at Paris in the following terms:

"By resolution passed at the Second Annual Western Returned Students' Conference held at Peking to-day, we urge you to continue your good joint efforts and place the country's interests before anything else. You have the undivided support of the whole nation."

The Chinese delegates to the European peace conference to whom the above telegram was addressed are all Western educated men and could not fail to understand the significance of the message, and the ardent desire of their fellow students at home to see them make good in their most important mission. Few could have such a chance in their lifetime of putting to the acid test whether their Occidental learning could be used to advance the interests of their country at this critical time. The sentiment of the majority of the persons present at the conference was that if they succeeded in this mission they would be welcomed back with open arms and that if they failed they would be held responsible for whatever woes that may befall their country.

The adoption of a constitution for the North China Section of the Western Returned Students' Alliance and the election of officers and the appointment of committees completed the work of the Second Annual Conference. The closing address was made by Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, who recently returned to China after a tour lasting more than a year in America and Europe. All those who attended the conference returned home with a feeling that they had to do something besides earning their daily bread and butter so that they might not have received their Western education in vain.

Foreign friends of the Western educated Chinese responded to the latter's request for a few words of encouragement as enthusiastically on this occasion as on previous ones. At the first session of the conference held on Saturday, April 5, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to Peking, gave an address on "The Western Students and China After the War," the gist of which is printed elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW. Dr. Reinsch's address was inspiring as well as instructive. At the conference banquet held on Saturday evening, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, gave a short after-dinner speech which was no less encouraging. The gist of Sir John's speech was that China had been moving very fast, and that he predicted for her a great future. The address of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, made the Western educated Chinese eager to be what he called "live wires" for public service. C. A. W. Rose, the British Commercial Attache, honored them with his presence at the conference banquet. Other foreign friends who encouraged them to go on with their planning of social service were Messrs. Childs and Gailey, of the Y. M. C. A., and S. D. Gamble. The Chinese educated in Europe and America are lucky in having the sympathy and encouragement of these foreign well-wishers who are watching with paternal interest what they are doing for the common welfare of their people and hoping that their accomplishments will justify the undaunted faith in them.

The speakers at the banquet were Sir John Jordan, Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei, Julean Arnold, Professor K. L. Chau, and the Vice-Minister of Education. Dr. Hu Shih-tzu, professor of the Peking Government University, acted as toast-master. In the course of his opening remark he urged that the Western educated men must do something for the people and quoted this appropriate sentence from Homer: "Ye shall see the difference now that we are back here again."

Most of the Western returned students attending the conference came from Peking, although Tientsin sent a delegation of six. The Tientsin delegation reported at the conference that they had decided to establish a people's savings bank at the suggestion of Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance and a Ph. D. from Columbia, and that the wives of several of them were making an investigation of the Tientsin

Orphanage with the object of reforming it with their assistance. Tientsin, however, contributed no small share to the success of the conference by supplying to it the chairman, Chang Po-ling, president of the Nankai High School. Mr. Chang presided over the meetings with great credit to himself and was responsible for so much business being transacted in such a comparatively short period of time.

Peking, April 7, 1919.

The Facts Regarding the "Tientsin Incident"

IN 1901, following the Boxer uprising in China when Chinese fanatics attempted to drive all foreigners from China, a treaty was made by China and the foreign Powers whereby the Powers were to maintain in China troops for the protection of their legations in the Capital. These troops are stationed in the legation quarters at Peking, along the railroad between Peking and Tientsin and at Tientsin. Although no date was set for the withdrawal of these troops it was generally understood that the troops were to be withdrawn when China arrived at the point where adequate protection could be given.

The American government at the present time has approximately 1,500 troops stationed in China in accordance with the terms of this agreement. A few, possibly 300, are stationed in the quarters of the American legation in Peking, and the rest are along the railroad and in Tientsin, China's chief Northern port. The Japanese also maintain troops in their legation quarter and in Tientsin, as do several of the other Powers. The British, French and Italian guards have been considerably reduced since the beginning of the war because of the need for them elsewhere in connection with the war, and the Russian troops have been completely withdrawn.

On March 11, 12 and 13, 1919, there occurred in Tientsin an unfortunate affair, which has since been known as the "Tientsin Incident," in which there occurred several fights between American and Japanese soldiers in which a number of American soldiers were seriously injured. Reports of the "incident" have been sent to both Washington and Tokio by both the American and Japanese authorities in China. In addition to the official reports to their home governments, which have not been made public, there have been various newspaper accounts of the affair in the foreign, Japanese and Chinese press of the Far East and owing to the fact that many of these reports were written at the time of the incident when feeling on both sides was heated, there has been much misunderstanding. In order to clear up the atmosphere, especially as far as the Americans are concerned, MILLARD'S REVIEW has undertaken an investigation of the matter at the present time (nearly a month after the occurrence). The following is an exact copy of the report which is devoid of everything except facts and direct testimony of persons involved:

In the first place it should be borne in mind that the affair consisted of a series of incidents covering a period of three successive days, and was in no sense an isolated fracas concerning which only meager and conflicting data is obtainable. The present account will take up these incidents in chronological order, and will have regard merely for the actual and established facts of the case.

MARCH 11:

The erroneous impression seems to have gone abroad that on this night a free-for-all fight took place, the cause of which was the irresponsible conduct of both American soldiers of the 15th United States Infantry and of Japanese civilians. A careful investigation which included an examination of the men actually injured, among the American soldiers, the witness of many civilian bystanders, and the official report of the Chinese authorities of Tientsin, has been made—an investigation quite exclusive of the official ones made by the American and Japanese authorities involved—reveals the following facts regarding the incidents of that first evening:

There were two separate affairs: Concerning the first we have the strikingly identical testimony of the men who were themselves involved and of the Chinese police who made a separate investigation of the whole trouble. It appears that two members of the Provost Guard (*i. e.* Military Police) of the 15th U. S. Infantry, were on duty in the Japanese Concession, whither they had been ordered by their superior officer and where they were entitled to be by international usage as well as by direct consent of the Concession authorities. Their beat was the street known as Korean Alley, and their duty was to see that the soldiers of the 15th Infantry kept the peace

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and to arrest and take into custody those who did not. They were distinguished by their arm-bands and their police-sticks. Their duty was undoubtedly well known to the Japanese of the Concession, for Military Police are a common sight wherever soldiers are stationed. There had never been any complaint, nor does there now appear to be any complaint, of the conduct and proper bearing of the members of the Provost Guard who regularly for the past eighteen years have patrolled the various parts of the Tientsin foreign Concessions.

The names of these two members of the Provost Guard who on that night were patrolling Korean Alley were Corporal Babcock and Private Brill. According to the identical testimony of these men themselves and of the Chinese Police whose evidence was gleaned from bystanders and from local residents, these two men were attracted to house No. 20 on that street by a commotion. Arriving there they found two American soldiers standing at the door of the house, surrounded by a mob of Japanese civilians. No fight was going on at the time they came on the scene, but as the situation looked ominous, the Guard decided they had better take their men back to their barracks. This they proceeded to do. On starting to take their men away, however, they were set upon by the mob, who according to the Chinese report were armed with knives and pistols as well as clubs. The soldiers themselves do not claim that in this incident the Japanese appeared to be armed with anything else than clubs and stones.

On being thus set upon by infinitely superior numbers—(the soldiers make no attempt to estimate how many there were in the mob; they merely state that there were some scores of men, and that the mob entirely surrounded them)—there was nothing to be done but fight for their lives. How long the fighting lasted the soldiers involved were unable to say, but long enough so that Corporal Babcock was quite badly injured, and the others were thoroughly bruised. Corporal Babcock was repeatedly knocked down.

Finally Chinese Police belonging to the Japanese Concession Police Department came on the scene and arrested and took to the Japanese Police Station the two members of the Provost Guard and one of the two men whom they had taken into custody. The other had managed to escape in the *melee.*

Corporal Babcock states that they were taken to the Japanese Police Station in ricshaws, and that it was during this trip that he first noticed the presence of Japanese soldiers in uniform among his assailants. He states positively that one Japanese soldier ran up beside his ricshaw and struck him in the face.

At the Police Station they found another American soldier—Private Guin of the Medical Corps—under arrest. After some little time the Officer of the Day on duty at the time—Captain Ellis—came to the Police Station and secured the release of the four men.

Corporal Babcock and Private Guin were put under medical care for injuries received, the former for twenty days and the latter for three days.

Corporal Babcock states positively that he believed that the identity of himself and Private Brill as members of the Provost Guard—even at the time they were arrested and taken to the Japanese Police Station—was unmistakable. Not only had Military Police been on duty in the Japanese Concession for years, but they had had part in keeping the peace there, had frequently been summoned to arrest members of their military organizations, and were familiarly known to be keepers and not breakers of the peace. Corporal Babcock states that that his "M. P." arm-band was still on his arm as he was being taken to the Police Station in a ricshaw, and was torn from his arm by the mob which followed.

It should be borne in mind as facts—1st, That members of the Provost Guard, Military Police, were attacked by a mob of Japanese civilians armed at least with clubs and stones, although their identity as such must have been known; 2nd, that they were arrested and taken to the Japanese Police Station by agents of the Japanese Municipality; 3rd, that no Japanese were arrested; 4th, that the sobriety and character of Corporal Babcock are vouched for by his superior officers; 5th, that according to the positive evidence of Corporal Babcock and his companion there was no evidence that the two men they sought to arrest who were standing at the door of house No. 20, had been engaged in a fight or were drunk; and 6th, that the mob which had been fighting them was allowed to follow and to continue to attack the Americans as they were being taken to the Police Station, without restraint and without resulting in the arrest of any of the assailants; and 7th, that the above facts are corroborated in almost complete detail by the official report of the Chinese Police authorities who conducted an independent investigation.

The other incident which occurred on that first evening had to do with the attack on and arrest of

Private Guin of the Medical Department. His story is also completely corroborated by the report of the Chinese Police.

Private Guin was asleep in house No. 4, Korean Alley, Japanese Concession, on the evening of March 11, was suddenly dragged from bed by a mob of Japanese, beaten into unconsciousness with clubs, was bound with his hands behind his back and again beaten, and was taken to the Japanese Police Station under arrest clad only in an undershirt, pants, and shoes. When he asked the mob who were beating him why he was being beaten he was merely told: "American soldier hit my officer." His release was accomplished as previously stated.

In this case the following facts seem to be established both by the testimony of the man himself, by Corporal Babcock, and by the Chinese official report: 1st, Private Guin was asleep and unarmed, when attacked by a mob of Japanese; 2nd, he was not drunk nor had he been involved in any sort of row during the evening; 3rd, that while he was arrested by the agents of the Japanese Municipal authorities, none of his assailants were arrested.

Such are the facts surrounding the incidents of the first evening, that of March 11. If there were other fights neither the American nor Chinese authorities have been able to find out about them, nor were any other Americans beside the ones whose story has just been given arrested or pointed out for complaint. That neither incident was in any sense a drunken brawl would seem to be an established fact. That members of the American Military Police were attacked, and arrested by order of the Japanese authorities, while in the performance of their official duty seems undeniable. That Japanese must have been injured when these men were fighting for their lives seems certain. That no evidence has been produced to show that the injuries suffered by Japanese were the result of anything else than their own sharing in an attack on unarmed American soldiers seems equally evident.

The incidents of the first night are given thus in detail to disprove the charge that the events of the two succeeding evenings were the result of a drunken brawl in which American soldiers and Japanese civilians were equally culpable.

MARCH 12:

As a result of the incidents of the day before the American military authorities put the Japanese Concession out of bounds for the soldiers of the 15th Infantry thereafter. To enforce this prohibition a squad of Provost Guard were placed in various parts of the French Concession which adjoins the Japanese. The military authorities have a record of what men were on leave on that night, when they left barracks, and when they reported their return, and in what condition they were in when they reported, and are positive that there has been no evidence to show that any American soldiers broke the prohibition and entered the Japanese Concession. None were arrested in the Japanese Concession, that is a certainty, and no individual complaint has been lodged against any soldier.

Roughly, the events of that night are as follows: Crowds of Japanese began gathering around these members of the Provost Guard on duty in the French Concession. They were armed with clubs and stones. The Provost Guard, numbering seven, gathered together for further protection. The mob attacked and drove the men down to the vicinity of the small cemetery adjoining the Empire Theater. While this attack was in progress a group of Japanese soldiers about two hundred strong, it is estimated, led by officers on horseback with drawn swords, and themselves armed with rifles with fixed bayonets, joined in the attack. That they were not engaged in protecting but in attacking these unarmed American soldiers is evidenced by the testimony not only of the men themselves but of a number of reliable civilian bystanders who uniformly testify that the soldiers faced and actually participated in the attack against the Provost Guard men. At the time the American relief Guard—sent from Headquarters of the 15th Infantry to rescue and bring back to barracks the men who were attacked—arrived, the Japanese soldiers had formed a cordon around the Provost Guard, with bayonetted guns levelled at the Guard, while behind them, unrestrained, the civilian mob were throwing clubs and stones.

During this encounter one of the members of the Provost Guard was knocked down from behind. He was seized by Japanese soldiers who led him away to the Japanese Police Station under arrest. *En route* to the Station this man—De Cordova by name—states that the squad of Japanese soldiers who had him in custody, repeatedly allowed the mob to rush in and beat him, very apparently opening their ranks for the purpose.

The account of how that fight around the Empire Theater was finally settled has been fully and accurately recounted in the press in China, particularly in the

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North China Star of March 13. The facts concerning the trip of the American Consul-General to the Japanese Police Station, of the denial of the Station authorities that they had no Americans under arrest there, and of the final discovery of a seriously wounded American soldier lying paralyzed and partly unconscious in the courtyard of the Station, and of De Cordova in a cell of the Police Station, have all been carefully stated in the press and need not be repeated. The official report of the military authorities as given to the press incorporates into itself the statement that had been previously given to the press.

While the fighting was going on around the Empire Theater Japanese soldiers were going about the French Concession searching for American soldiers. One officer—(Captain ?) Higgins of the Machine Gun Company was walking along a street of the French Concession within a stone's throw of the British Concession and about a half-mile from the scene of the disturbances at the Empire Theater, in company with an Englishman and his wife. Two Japanese soldiers with their bayonets pointed toward his body motioned to him to about-face and took him toward the Japanese Concession. Somewhere *en route* they met either the American Consul-General or the Japanese Consul, and the officer was released.

It is now proper to give the facts concerning the man who was so seriously wounded and who was found lying in the courtyard of the Japanese Police Station by the party of the American Consul-General. Briefly, they are as follows, as given by himself:

On the night of March 12 he was asleep in house No. 31, Hogan's Alley, French Concession. Being told that a mob of Japanese were going from house to house, searching for American soldiers, he fled, partly clothed, out of the house. A Japanese jumped off the roof and struck at him with a club. Rohner knocked him down and climbed over the wall of the courtyard into the next court, with the mob at his heels. The mob broke in the door of the house, found Rohner, and set upon him. Rohner states that in the mob were many Japanese soldiers in uniform and armed with rifles, with bayonets fixed. Rohner states that he received three blows on the head with clubs and a stab from behind which paralyzed him from the waist down and rendered him temporarily unconscious. He states that he is unable to state with what sort of a weapon the stab was made, nor how or when he received the subsequent stabs in the back. The medical officer who attended Rohner states that he is confident from the nature of the wounds that they "were produced by a long sharp weapon delivered with considerable force, and the only weapons answering such a description were the bayonets on the soldiers' rifles."

Rohner states that he regained consciousness enough to realize that he was being dragged along on his back by four Japanese soldiers and was dumped into the courtyard where the American Consul-General's party found him. He cannot remember how long he was there, but the search party who found him state that he was lying in a pool of clotted blood, and the medical officer states that the wounds when he attended them gave evidence of having been received some considerable period before. The medical officer states that the condition of the man's back, which showed long scratches and places where the skin had been worn off, as well as places where cinders and pebbles had been ground into the wounds, was evidence that he had been dragged along on his back after he had been wounded.

Upon the insistence of the American Consul-General that the wounded man should have immediate medical attention Rohner was taken to a near-by Japanese hospital. Here a Japanese doctor, without cleansing the wounds in any particular and without giving an anaesthetic, started to sew up one of the wounds the man had received. The medical officer of the 15th Infantry arrived on the scene, however, before the doctor had gone far, and took charge of the man. Rohner is still paralyzed in his left leg, and the recovery of the use of the limb is problematical, the medical officer states. The medical officer states that he found cinders and dirt sewed up in the wound the Japanese doctor had started on.

The following facts seem to be established from the accounts of the second day: 1st, Members of the Provost Guard were attacked by a mob of Japanese in the French Concession and were forced to fight for their lives; 2nd, Japanese troops armed and under command of officers entered the French Concession and joined in the attack; 3rd, a member of the Provost Guard was knocked down, arrested and taken from the French Concession into the Japanese and to the Police Station, by Japanese soldiers under arms; 4th, a lone American soldier was attacked by a mob of Japanese civilians and soldiers, brutally wounded, dragged along the ground on his back, and thrown into

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the courtyard of the Japanese Police Station; later he was taken to a Japanese hospital and subjected to medical treatment which, had it been consummated, would seriously have menaced his life; 5th, an American officer was arrested by Japanese soldiers under arms and forced to go from the French Concession where he was arrested, to the Japanese, and was only released on demand of the American authorities; 6th, there is no evidence to show that any Americans were in the Japanese Concession on that night, had been creating a disturbance, or had been attacking Japanese.

MARCH 13:

On this evening several members of the American Provost Guard were again attacked in the French Concession, were forced to take refuge in the Empire Theater, and were saved from a serious beating at the hands of the Japanese mob only by reason of the fact that the proprietor of the theater locked the doors and kept the mob out. The crowd was finally dispersed by Annamite soldiers and French Reservists.

MARCH 14:

On this day occurred the only incident for which the American authorities have had any cause for regret. Two American soldiers entered the compound of the Japanese Consular residence in the British Concession and one of them slapped the face of a Japanese employed on the premises. For this incident the Commanding Officer of the 15th Infantry has already expressed his apologies, and the guilty soldier has been punished according to military law.

CONCLUSION:

Basing his judgment on the facts of the cases as arrived at after most careful investigation, the Chief Medical Officer of the 15th Infantry felt compelled to report that the injuries received by the man paralyzed were received "in line of duty" as having been caused by acts beyond his power to control.

Notes from Peking

A. de B. Giolma, who has served as an accountant in the Salt Gabelle for several years, is about to leave Peking to spend a year in England on leave of absence.

Lin Chang-ming, of the Diplomatic Commission, gave a series of dinners at his home last week to the foreign and Chinese correspondents and newspaper men.

Paul Vaes, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has given up his present post for a transfer to the Salt Gabelle, where he will take up work in the accounting department.

There is a report in circulation that General Hsu Shu-cheng, commonly known as "Little Hsu," may be appointed Minister of War to succeed General Chin Yung-peng.

A mandate has been issued bestowing the title of Chian Chun (Generalissimo) upon the Mongolian leader, Su-chu-ku-too-kan-tu-er, who has been chosen as the guide for the expedition to Mongolia.

Three Koreans were arrested in Peking early this week by the Japanese police, contrary to international law. It is understood that the Chinese government will protest to the Japanese legation against this illegal act.

A petition signed by over 160 Shensi provincials in the Capital has been submitted to the government, urging the early resumption of the peace conference at Shanghai so as to relieve the distress of the inhabitants of Shensi.

H. V. Dawson, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and Miss Jo Carr, of the Union Medical College, were married quietly a week ago Friday, only a few of the bride's and bridegroom's friends being present.

A set of regulations governing the registration of trade marks has been drafted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Customs Administration. It will be submitted to the President for promulgation in a few days.

The President gave a luncheon at his residence in the Presidential Palace on Sunday last, March 30, those present being Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister; Dr. C. D. Tenney, John Jay Abbott, Chow Tsz-chi and Hsu En-yuan.

Daniel McLorn, of the Directorate-General of Posts, will soon leave Peking for Shanghai, whence he will sail for Canada and England by the *Empress of Russia* on May 3. His successor is expected to arrive in Peking within a few days.

The Central government has telegraphed to the Chinese legation at Paris instructing its Minister to inform Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, that he has been appointed as one of China's delegates to the Paris peace conference.

H. E. W. J. Oudendyk, the new Netherlands Minister to China, called upon Vice-Minister Chen Lu at the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) last Saturday, March 29, and arranged to present his credentials to the President at an early date.

A. J. D. Thomson, of the British legation, who was cut in the face as the result of being thrown from his pony during last Tuesday's (April 1) polo practice, is getting along well and will probably be able to take part in the next polo practice.

H. W. Nieman, who has spent the past two years in the interior of Korea as the representative of one of the American mining syndicates in that country, has come down to Peking for a short holiday preparatory to returning to the United States.

M. Pingrin, who has been promoted to manager of the new branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine at Canton, left Tientsin on Thursday, April 3, for Canton. He goes *via* Shanghai, where he will remain for a few days before proceeding to his new post.

Three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out recently at Paotingfu. One died, another has recovered, while the third case is still in hospital. It is learned that the authorities have isolated the contacts, and also adopted other precautionary measures.

The exhibition committee to raise funds for the two Peking blind schools extend cordial thanks to those who have contributed to the success of the exhibition. $1,480 has been raised and divided between the Hill-Murry School and the Hillier Institute.

Miss Mary I. Craig, of the Presbyterian Mission, is about to return to the United States for a year's

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furlough after six years spent in this capital city. Miss Craig is in poor health and expects to undergo an operation as soon as she reaches her home in Philadelphia.

The board of managers of the Music Students' Club has succeeded in obtaining the services of a number of first class amateur artists, few of whom have previously performed in public in Peking, for the club's next recital on April 8, and an excellent concert is assured.

The annual meeting of the North China Mission of the United Methodist Mission held its sessions in Tientsin on March 29 and 30 under the presidency of the Rev. G. T. Candlin, D. D., the executive having previously met and discussed the financial and other interests of the mission.

The Confucianists here are raising funds for the building of a Confucian Hall, to be the center of activities of the Confucian Society of Peking. Chen Huan-chang, the president of the Confucian Society, is the moving spirit in the affair, and foreign financial assistance will be appealed to.

Kung Hsin-chan, Minister of Finance, who tendered his resignation last week on account of his difference of views with the Minister of War, resumed office on Tuesday, April 1. He attended Wednesday's (April 2) Cabinet meeting. His resignation has been returned to him by the Prime Minister.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bennett, of the International Banking Corporation, have given up their house and moved over to the Wagons-lits Hotel preparatory to Mrs. Bennett's return to the United States. Mrs. Bennett will leave for home within a few weeks and expects to return to China late in the year.

Robert R. Gailey, who is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking, is returning to the United States on nine months' leave some time this month. In addition to his Y. M. C. A. work in Peking, Mr. Gailey spent several months in Siberia, working among the Chinese soldiers and civilians in and near Vladivostock.

Edward A. Brittenham, general manager of the International Harvester Company in Russia, has come down to Peking for a few days and is staying at the Wagons-lits Hotel. He expects to return to Vladivostock early next week and to leave that place for Japan and the United States during the early part of May.

A large group from both the Chinese and foreign community will be the guests of the Young Women's Christian Association at a luncheon given by them to-day, April 5. A special demonstration of the work will be given. Among the guests will be the Civil Governor of Chihli and the Consuls of the Allied nations.

Lieutenant-General Saito, former Military Attache to the Japanese legation here, left Peking on Wednesday, April 2, for Japan. He received a splendid send-off from his Chinese and Japanese friends. Half a company of Chinese troops under arms were present at the station, and a large number of Japanese troops, not under arms, were also there.

William Giles, the most enterprising Peking correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* and the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, who is now travelling in Korea for the purpose of studying the real situation of the existing independence movement, is being shadowed by Japanese agents, according to a telegram received this week from Manchuria.

Mr. and Mrs. Erik Nordstroem, of the Directorate-General of Posts, are returning to Sweden on a year's leave of absence early in May. They expect to sail by the *Tenyo Maru* from Shanghai on May 6. Mr. and Mrs. Nordstroem have been in China for nearly nine years and have been stationed at Canton, Yunnanfu and Peking.

H. E. Hansen, who is at the head of the Assembly of God Mission, with quarters in the West City, is about to return to Honolulu and the United States on a furlough of several months. Mr. Hansen has been in poor health for some time. He expects to return to Peking early next year, accompanied by his wife, who went home for her health last year.

Crawford M. Bishop, of the Asia Banking Corporation, has arrived in Peking and will remain here for some time. The Asia Banking Corporation, which has already opened offices at Shanghai, is now extending its sphere to other cities in China. It may open a branch in Peking. Mr. Bishop was at one time in the American Consular Service in China.

There has been a strike at the Peking Octroi due to the dismissal by the director of the deputy director, who had been in the employment of his office for some years. It is understood that the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance have successfully arranged a settlement of the points at issue and are now considering a re-organization of the whole office.

Miss Harriet Smith, Y. W. C. A. National Student Secretary of China, is spending a month in Tientsin with the Association secretaries. A tea was given at their residence in Tientsin last Wednesday, April 2, at which time Miss Smith spoke of the work of the National Committee of China, mentioning especially the National School of Physical Education in Shanghai, a unique project in China.

The Russian Minister has lodged a protest with the Chinese government against the dispatch of Chinese troops to Outer Mongolia on the ground that such action conflicted with the Russo-Mongolian-Chinese Treaty signed at Kiatka in 1915. The Chinese contention is that since the revolution in Russia the Russian authorities have not been able to maintain order on the Chinese border and that it is, therefore, essential for the Chinese themselves to do so.

The Political and Science Club held its annual meeting and smoker on Monday evening, March 31, at the home of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch in the American legation, over fifty members being present. Last year's officers were re-elected with the exception of the treasurer, Dr. C. C. Wang, who was out of town and hence unable to serve. P. Y. Chang was elected treasurer instead. Dr. Dennis gave a report on behalf of the library committee. After the report, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Law Codification Commission, read a paper on "Legal Procedure in China," and Sydney Barton, Chinese Secretary to the British legation, addressed the members on the "Mixed Court in China," outlining its historical development and procedure.

Peking, April 5, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Kungpah King, A Chinese Delegate to the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce at Brussels

Kungpah King, who has been chosen by the Peking Parliament as one of the three representatives to attend the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce to be held in Belgium in May, is a recognized authority on Chinese antique arts, such as paintings and porcelains, and is a highly accomplished artist himself. Mr. King has also specialized in law and economics.

A native of the province of Chekiang, Mr. King was born in 1876. After having finished his Chinese education at home, he acquired his rudimentary knowledge of English at St. Xavier's School, Shanghai.

In 1901 Mr. King went to England and joined the Department of Commerce of King's College, London. In 1905 he graduated. Upon his return to China in the same year, he was appointed Assistant Magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai. In the following year he was in charge of the Trade Marks section of the Board of Commerce at Peking.

Later, Mr. King was transferred to be a Judge in the Supreme Court of Justice, which position he held for five years. During the fourth year of his office, he was sent to Washington as Chinese delegate to attend the Prison Conference. After the conference, he investigated prison conditions and studied law proceedings in some eighteen different countries in America and Europe. Upon his return to China, he wrote a number of books embodying the results of his studies and researches.

In 1912 Mr. King resigned from the Supreme Court and became the dean of the College of Commerce of the Peking University and concurrently held the position of secretary to the Board of the Interior. About the same time he founded the first National Museum in the Chinese Capital, and was appointed its first curator.

In 1914, when Hsiung Hsi-ling was director-general of the National Oil Administration, Mr. King served as resident director of the divisional office at Shensi. In 1918 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives by his native province.

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Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

April 2. A German commission which investigated the execution of Captain Fryatt, declares that the action taken was not in violation of international law but the rapidity with which the sentence was carried out is to be regretted.

April 3. Baron Makino, the Japanese delegate to the Peace Conference, interviewed at Paris, states that Japan could not be happy in a League of Nations which maintained racial discrimination, adding that Japan was not too proud to fight but would be too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more of the Associated Nations.

April 6. The Chinese delegation at Paris in a long communication asks for the nullification of the notorious Twenty-one demands and the abrogation of the forced Japanese Notes and treaties of 1915 on the ground that they are incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations.

April 8. It is announced from Paris that the Draft Committee of the League of Nations has completed

its work, the resulting covenant containing 27 Articles; the sessions of the Peace Conference are to be started at noon on April 11.

CHINA

April 3. The new Dutch Minister, Jonkheer Oudendyk, receives a welcome reception, particularly by the British, at Peking, where he was stationed several years previously as Secretary to the Netherlands.

JAPAN

April 1. Reports to hand from various districts of Korea show that the situation is serious and the outlook for the future precarious; during a demonstration in Dungchoo, more than 100 persons are killed and over 200 wounded; Reuter's Agency is authority for the statement that 40 Koreans were hooked and dragged by Japanese soldiers and firemen and buried upright in front of the railway station and that relatives who came to identify the killed and wounded were beaten so that nobody dared to fetch away the bodies.

April 8. Announcement is made in Tokio that 6 battalions of Japanese troops are being dispatched to Korea to assist the 400 gendarmes already there in maintaining order; the Japanese describe the disorders as the outgrowth of Bolshevism.

April 9. It is announced from Seoul that a Korean Provisional Government has been formed with Li Dong-hwi as Director.

GENERAL

April 1. Food riots occur in various parts of Germany; at Frankfort a mob storms the law courts and police stations and liberates all the prisoners, including the worst criminals.——A decision is come to at Manchester, England, to close down all spinning mills, using American cotton from April 10 to April 28, owing to lack of orders; more than 100,000 operatives are affected.

April 2. The British government announces that the whole of Egypt is now under control.——The industrial unrest in Germany spreads; 120,000 men are on strike in the Ruhr Basin; 30,000 metal workers in Berlin are on strike.

April 3. Apprehension is felt generally among the Allies for the safety of the troops on the Murmansk and Archangel fronts against whom well-equipped Bolshevik troops are advancing.——The Bavarian government is understood to be negotiating with Russia with a view to forming an alliance in order to secure foodstuffs.

April 9. The U. S. Department of Agriculture forecasts that the winter wheat crop this year will amount to 837,000,000 bushels, which will constitute a record; the explanation for this huge production is mainly that the Government about a year ago guaranteed the farmers a price of G. $2.26 per bushel but in the meantime owing to the cessation of hostilities the price of wheat the world over has dropped very considerably with the result that the American Government will lose about one billion dollars.

Men and Events

Harry B. Blanton, foreign financial representative of the Marchant Calculating Machine Company, is in Shanghai on business.

Stewart P. Elliott, resident director of the Grace China Company, has returned from Peking and Hankow, where he has been on a business trip.

S. S. Mckee, of the editorial staff of the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, for the past three years, departed on April 8 for America per s. s. *Nanking*.

Arthur H. Bird, Pacific Coast manager for the Thomas Publishing Company of New York, publishers of "Thomas's Register," is in Shanghai on business.

Theodore Hoyer, formerly engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in China, was killed in action in France. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in 1912.

Y. M. Chen, a Chinese student who has been in America for some time, has been appointed Instructor in Chinese and Far Eastern Trade and Diplomacy at Columbia University, New York.

N. W. Stevens, representative of the H. J. Heinz Company of Pittsburgh, U. S. A., manufacturers of pure food products, is in Shanghai on business. From here Mr. Stevens plans to go to Australia.

Raymond C. Mackay, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, who has been in Washington, has returned to his work at Hankow. While in Washington Mr. Mackay completed the consular service examinations.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Company has added another chartered steamer to their fleet. The new steamer, *West Ashawa*, sailed from San Francisco last month for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong, taking freight only.

The Koreans on the Pacific Coast of the United States have established an office in San Francisco for the promotion of their independence movement. One phase of their activities is the publication of a magazine called the *New Korean Weekly*.

Frank S. Williams, of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, departed for Peking on Monday, April 7, where he will be connected with the American Trading Company's office. Mrs. Williams is planning to depart for Peking at an early date.

J. W. Bennett, Vice-Consul in the Shipping Department of the United States Consulate at Shanghai, departed for Sydney, Australia, on Wednesday, April 9, where he has been transferred. He will be succeeded at Shanghai by E. Taylor, formerly of Sydney.

The Custom House clock will be advanced one hour on Saturday evening, April 12, in accordance with the Daylight Saving plan approved by the Municipal Council and the Allied Chambers of Commerce, and recommended by them to the Chinese Maritime Customs.

For Rent at Rocky Point, Peitaiho: A Furnished House, with seven rooms, sleeping porch, screened room on verandah, doors and windows screened, large verandah, electric lights, a good cistern, situated near and facing beach. For particulars address: H. H. Lowry, Peking.

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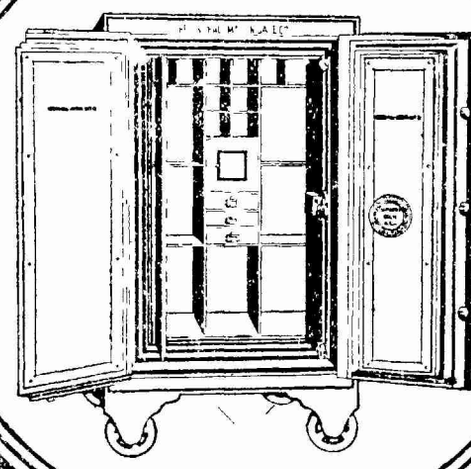

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A. L. Flude, of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A. in Siberia, and for twenty years manager of a Chautaqua circuit in America, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, April 13, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. His subject will be the "Religion of the Road."

Ralph Dawson, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, departed on Monday, April 8, for Peking, where a new branch of the Asia Banking Corporation is soon to be opened. Crawford M. Bishop, of the same organization, has been in Peking for several weeks in the same connection.

According to an official announcement made by the Post Office Department at Washington, in accordance with the provision of the recent Revenue Bill enacted by Congress the old rate of two cents an ounce on letters and one cent on post cards will be restored July 1, 1919.

The chief Chinese center for the importation of glue is Hankow, with Tientsin ranking a close second, and Swatow third. In 1915, 362,400 pounds of glue were imported into Hankow, and 332,267 pounds in 1916. In 1917—an abnormal year—the quantity was reduced to 7,867 pounds.

D. Landale, head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Hongkong, who is planning to depart for England for retirement, will be replaced by John Johnstone, at present manager of the firm in Shanghai, as reported by the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Mr. Johnstone will be relieved by A. Brooke Smith.

The Cheseborough Manufacturing Company, leading American manufacturers of vaseline and vaseline products, have placed their agency in China with Mustard & Company. The company will be represented in China by Arthur B. Richardson, who has had charge of the company's business in Russia for the last three years.

There is a considerable market in Hankow, China, for dry goods and wearing apparel, as witnessed by the fact that in 1917 the importations of cotton goods were valued at $10,758,494, and of men's and women's clothing at $336,567. Handkerchiefs are listed by Vice-Consul Mackay as a separate item of import, which in the same year amounted to $49,946 in value.

The Shanghai-Woosung Highway will be officially opened to traffic on April 22 at the Naval Hospital in Changhuapang or Woosung Creek. Representatives from the provincial authorities, the gentry, the educational, police and industrial organizations, the press and engineers will be invited to attend. A commemoration pavilion and a commendatory table will be presented to General Lu Yung-hsiang by the gentry.

An account of the Conference of Federated Missions Committee for the Promotion of International Friendship held at the Tokio Y. M. C. A. is contained in the February number of the *Japan Evangelist*. A paper read by Mr. Beam presented clearly the missionary's part in the promotion of international friendship. The relations existing between China and Japan were discussed as well as the relations existing between Japan and Korea.

D. H. Blake, who has for several years been general manager of the American Trading Company for the Far East with his office in Yokohama, has been appointed to the same position for all of Europe. He will depart for London in the autumn to assume his new duties. Another important change in the handling of the company's business in the Orient has been the separation of the China agencies from the office in Japan. Hereafter the company's business in China, of which W. A. Burns is general manager, will be handled separately. Mr. Burns has just returned to China after several months in the United States.

China in the United States Senate

The annual discussion of the Consular and Diplomatic Bill in Congress usually calls forth some interesting items regarding Congressional opinion of the American foreign service. This year, after a horizontal reduction of the allowance for travelling expenses of Federal officials at home, an unsuccessful attempt was made to apply the same rule to the circuit expenses of the United States Court for China. In the debate on this amendment Senators Overman (Dem.) of North Carolina, Saulsbury (Dem.) of Delaware, Hitchcock (Dem.) of Nebraska, Spencer (Rep.) of Missouri and Curtis (Rep.) of Kansas participated. The following is from the Congressional Record of February 25:

"MR. SAULSBURY: I should like to have the Senator in charge of the bill and such other Senators as are present give me their attention in regard to this particular item. The judge of the extraterritorial court in China is the highest official anywhere in China except in Peking, where the Minister ranks him. Shanghai is a great international city. It is called the Paris of the East. The judge of that court wherever he goes in China is bound to preserve a certain amount of dignity. . . . We must consider the dignity of a man who represents this country in a foreign town like Shanghai, which is the eastern capital as far as that is concerned, except diplomatically, Peking is, for more people from all over the world go to Shanghai than to all the other cities in China. . . .

MR. SPENCER: Will the Senator from Delaware yield for a question?

MR. SAULSBURY: Certainly.

MR. SPENCER: The judge to whom you refer is Judge Lobingier?

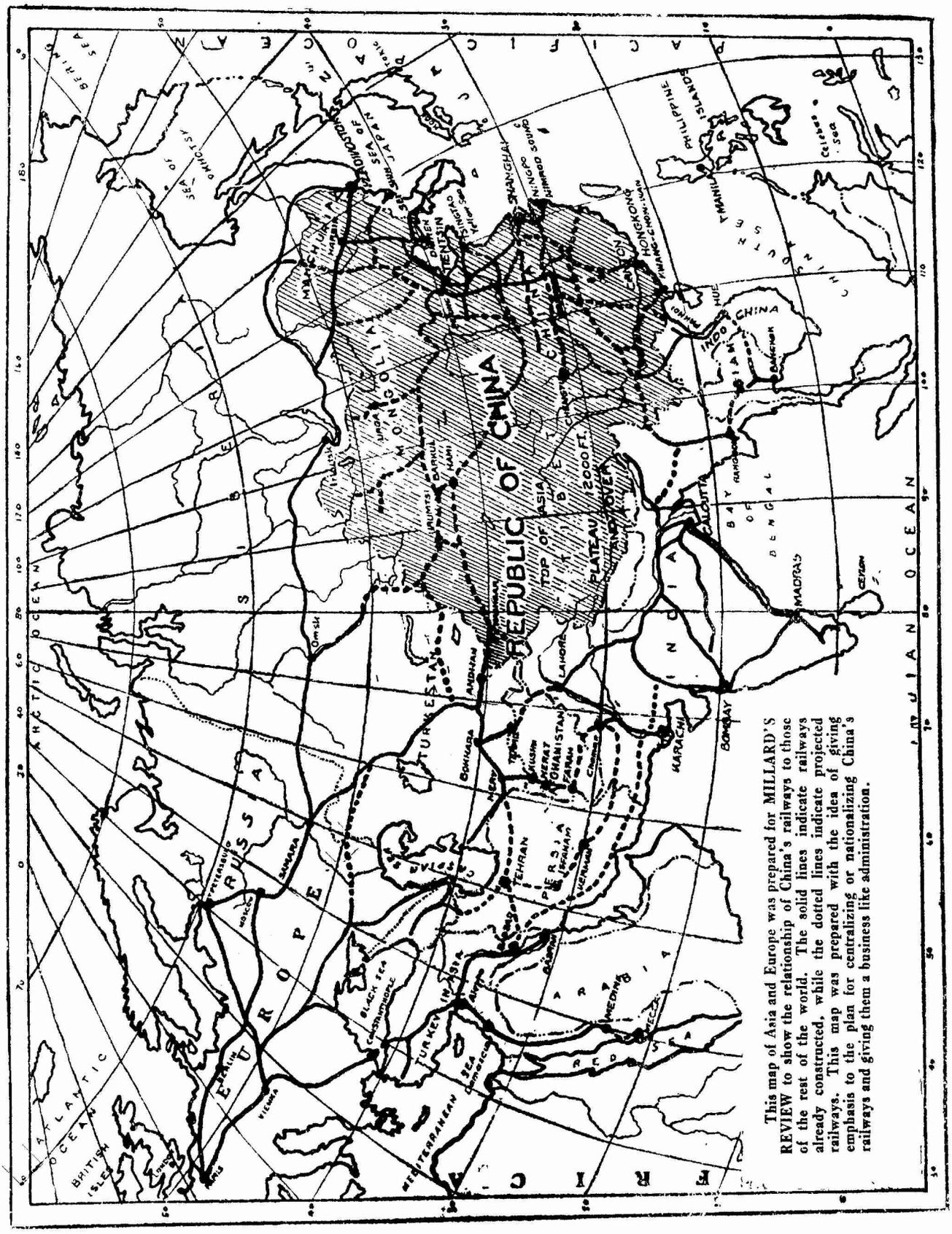
MR. SAULSBURY: Yes.

MR. SPENCER: I hope the Senator will allow me to say that that judge is one of the highest class men in the judiciary of the United States. He is a gentleman and a scholar and a lawyer, and whatever his own judgment was as to the need of the situation would certainly be entirely conclusive upon me.

MR. SAULSBURY: I will say to the Senator he bears that reputation where he is serving. Among the many foreign courts I have understood that the American court in Shanghai is the most highly regarded."

Chinese Merchants in America All From South China

Most of the Chinese that the American comes in contact with in the United States are the laundrymen and the chop suey restaurant proprietors, who, besides a small number of Chinese students only temporarily in America for a period from two to five years, constitute the bulk of the Chinese population permanently residing there. The ordinary American will be surprised to hear that they are almost exclusively from Canton and that over 90 per cent of them come from the four districts of Sin-ning, Sin-wei, Kan-ping and En-ping. They represent China only to the extent of representing a very small locality in the South. Moreover, in social standing, perhaps not unlike the vast majority of immigrants from other countries, they came from



This map of Asia and Europe was prepared for MILLARD'S REVIEW to show the relationship of China's railways to those of the rest of the world. The solid lines indicate railways already constructed, while the dotted lines indicate projected railways. This map was prepared with the idea of giving emphasis to the plan for centralizing or nationalizing China's railways and giving them a business like administration.

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decidedly the lower strata of Chinese society. To judge the Chinese by these representatives will lead to the same result as to judge the European countries by the immigrants in the poorer districts of New York, Chicago and other large cities. These laundrymen and chop suey proprietors are not typical representatives of the Chinese and the only proper inquiry is: What inferences can we draw as to the educated and high class Chinese if the low and uneducated class are still intelligent, honest, industrious, law-abiding and, in spite of prejudices and other unfavorable conditions, have the ability to build up a prosperous business of $10,000 to $100,000 or more in a few years, with practically nothing to start with or with only an initial capital of a few hundred dollars, gradually improving their standing at the same time so that these laundrymen and chop suey proprietors usually have their sons and daughters college graduates.—*From the "Chinese Students' Monthly."*

Shanghai Ratepayers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Ratepayers was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, when the following matters were considered: Adoption of report and accounts for 1918; presentation of E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, with a casket containing a certificate of his admission as a Freeman of the Settlement; discussion and adoption of the budget for 1919; adoption of resolution to pay all employees of the Settlement 50 per cent of their salaries while they were absent on war duty; adoption of resolution that Municipal aid to Paulun, former German hospital, be withheld until the Chinese committee gave assurances that no German doctors shall be employed in the future; adoption of a resolution giving the Municipal Council full power to deal with the matter of giving the Railless Tram Company power to extend service over streets of Settlement; adoption of resolution asking Council to appoint a vice-commission to make a survey of the problem of commercialized vice in the Settlement; and the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of "B" Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, said company having suffered from dissensions during the past few months.

Questions Before the Chinese Peace Conference

Nineteen different questions were brought by up the Southern delegation this week. The first six are old questions, namely (1) cancellation of secret military agreements (treaties), (2) abolition of the national defence troops organization and all the troops under its control, (3) suspension of drawing on the proceeds of the war participation loan, (4) both sides not to borrow money or issue bonds before the conclusion of the Internal peace conference, (5) the Shensi question, (6) the question of Hunan.

In addition to the foregoing, there are also 13 other new questions, which have not been mentioned hitherto. These include some of the questions mentioned by the Northern delegation.

Information available gives more details regarding the questions brought up by the Northern delegation.

1. Organization of the troops to be retained.
2. Reorganization of superfluous troops. This is divided again into:
   a. The standard of reduction and the method to be adopted.
   b. How superfluous troops are to be retained.
   c. The period of reduction.
   d. Funds for reduction of troops.
3. Independence of military supplies (department?)
4. Separation of the civil and military administrations.
5. Local system of civil government. This is divided into:
   a. Reorganization of the provincial system.
   b. Reorganization of the Tao system.
   c. Reduction of the number of superfluous officials of the Central government, and increase of the number of local self-government officials.
   d. Extension of educational system throughout the country.
   e. Develop the police system throughout the country.
6. Local self-government. This is divided into:
   a. District self-government (Hsien)
   b. Provincial self-government.
   c. Methods for developing self-government affairs.
7. How to develop financial resources of the people. This is divided into:
   a. Building national highways.
   b. Currency reform.
   c. Remove harmful taxation.
   d. Remove the restrictions imposed by treaty and usage.
8. Reorganization loan. This is divided into:
   a. The amount of the loan.
   b. The uses to which the proceeds of the loan are to be put.

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Women's Work

Chinese Young Women's Christian Association Holds "Baby Saving Show"

A large number of people, Chinese and foreign, were present at the "Baby Saving Show" on Friday, April 11, at the local Association headquarters at No. 11-a Quinsan Road. The "Baby Saving Show" exhibit will be held again on Saturday, April 12, from 4.30 to 6.30 p. m. and owing to a larger number of invitations sent out only women will be admitted. The exhibit is of great interest to the Chinese woman as well as to the foreign woman. It was prepared by Mrs. Kelhofer, of the Shanghai College, and was especially planned from a practical point of view. Models, drawings, cartoons and samples of clothes are displayed, showing proper care and clothing for the baby as well as bottles of food showing the correct diet to provide nourishment. The exhibit was divided into small sections, a Chinese student in charge of each section explaining the display in her booth, giving full details in Chinese and also in English. The show has been given particular attention and only advice for the care of children is given that can be followed out in China.

The "Baby Saving Show" has been given in other cities, one at Sungkiang, and the next demonstration will be held at Nanking. People who are interested in Y. W. C. A. work are specially urged to attend at this time as the buildings will be open for inspection and the work of some of the classes will be on exhibit. If weather conditions are favorable the students of the Normal Training School of Physical Education will play games on the tennis court from 5 to 5.30 p. m.

Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee

More than 150 women were present at the meeting of the Moral Welfare Society held at the Carlton Cafe for women on Monday, April 7, at 5 o'clock, while more than 75 men were in attendance at the meeting of the Society held for men at the Palace Hotel on the same date. Dean A. J. Walker, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, had charge of the meeting at the Carlton Cafe and as a result of the meeting a resolution was passed urging ratepayers to take steps to abolish all known brothels in the Settlement. It was advocated at both meetings that women police could handle matters connected with women in a better way. This would tend to make the service in the case of these women more disinterested than men can always give. Dr. Rawlinson stated that the establishment of trade schools might be considered in this connection.

Women and Events

The American Red Cross at Washington, D. C., appropriated G. $1,616,662 for relief work in Belgium for the two months ending March 1, 1919.

Mrs. W. H. Sanford, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cowen, at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, departed for her home at Vladivostock on Friday, April 11, per s. s. *Monteagle*.

A party consisting of 10 Chinese nurses, 2 doctors and a druggist returned to Shanghai on April 9 after six months of service with the American Red Cross in Siberia. Miss Mary A. Hood, R. N., was in charge of the party.

A large number of people were present at the second performance of the program given for the Special Constables and their friends at the Cercle Sportif on Wednesday evening, April 9. There was a small charge for admission and the proceeds will go to the Ricsha Coolies Fund.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting at the Carlton Cafe on Thursday afternoon, April 10, at 4 o'clock. Miss Reid, assisted by Miss Oldroyd, Mrs. Tsu and Miss Bosworth, had charge of the meeting. Classes of Society in China and living conditions of the rich, the middle class and the poor was the topic for discussion.

More than 150 guests were present at the Navy Ball given by the men of the *Villalobos*, *Elcano*, *Wilmington*, *Quiros* and *Palos* at the Astor House on Wednesday evening, April 9. The ball room was decorated for the occasion. Those in the receiving line were: Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club; Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Mrs. Blechenden and Miss Allen.

A shipment of Red Cross supplies consisting of 148 cases, including 70 cases of hospital supplies, 6 of refugee garments, 5 cases of motor car parts, 4 cases of books and 100 chairs, sent by the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross, were mailed to Vladivostock for use in Siberia on the s. s. *Penza* Thursday, April 10. In addition, 10 cases of supplies were sent by the British Women's Work Association for distribution by the American Red Cross.

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Correspondence

Anti-Japanese Feeling in China

To The Editor, Millard's Review:

Upon my arrival in Shanghai I received my Reviews that were being held for me in your office. In one, of February, I noticed a letter to you from some man in Japan in which he questioned your proof for some statements made concerning Japan and some of her intrigues in China, etc. I am glad you expose the deviltry of the Japanese and hope that you will continue to stand for right and for right towards China. I have just landed from my fourth trip across China. Thus far I have not heard one native say a good word for Japan. But everywhere I have been, from the Kansu-Tibetan border to Shanghai, the Chinese hate the Japanese. All I have heard was—"they are only after our country." Other very questionable things I saw *en route* to Shanghai, but of which I may not speak. I do believe that the great majority of Chinese will greatly rejoice once she is freed from the Japanese menace. I always admired the Japanese until they began the dirty work in China. The man who wrote you from Japan must be very feeble or very aged or else have a thick veil drawn over his eyes. I am quite positive that China as a whole would welcome America to step in and oust the Japanese. Keep your good work going.

G. V.

Shanghai, April 7, 1919.

Thanks!

To The Editor, Millard's Review:

I have enjoyed very much reading Millard's Review. I believe, upon the whole, it is the best edited journal that I have ever read. The articles in the main are terse, clear and full of pith. Everything in it's columns bears the mark of the deep thought and erudition of the writers. I never had anything like an intelligent comprehension of China before reading that journal and while, of course, I have as yet only a very meager amount of light concerning that great country, I must say that the most substantial ideas that I now have, have been obtained from reading Millard's Review.

O. T. Dozier, M. D.

Birmingham, Ala.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Chinese Fear of Japanese Tutelage

Letter in the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

Is China an independent state, or is she already subject to Japan? To-day Japanese detectives are seaching Chinese houses for Koreans in Peking. According to a Reuter telegram, Japanese arrested some Koreans with the help of the Chinese police, and took the Koreans to the Japanese legation and locked them up. I suppose the Chinese police were allowed to look on. A report comes from Mukden that Japanese tax gatherers are visiting even foreigners to see about taxes. There also, political refugees are turned over to the Japanese on demand. The Chinese officials are ordered around in many places by the Japanese Consuls and the worst part is that the Chinese seem so afraid that they obey these orders. A letter of March 18 in the *Peking & Tientsin Times* tells of how the Chinese troops were called out by the Japanese, in Kando, to fire on the inoffensive shouting Koreans, men, women and children, who were having a peaceful celebration *in China.* The Chinese did this brutal work because they were afraid the Japanese soldiers would cross the border into China, if they did not obey Japan's demand. There was no rioting among this crowd of flag-waving, shouting Koreans, and yet after 200 rounds were fired over 40 Koreans lay dead or wounded on the ground. China seems to be getting as bad as Korea. Is it because Japan already really controls? The Japanese *Kokumin* said recently, "Non-interference with the domestic affairs of China should be interpreted reasonably, as a *question of degree.*" China stands from Japan to-day what no self-respecting independent nation could stand. It is time for China to unite and wake up!

No Foreigners Connected With the Korean Uprisings

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

We are gratified to know that our article entitled "No Foreigners Implicated in Korean Uprisings" has pleased many of our foreign readers. A few of them

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

personally called on us to express their appreciation of our desire and efforts to remove all misunderstanding, while several have written us letters of appreciation. The following is one of them: "Let me thank you for your quotation of an article from the *Herald of Asia* in the *Press* of March 13 absolving missionaries from complicity in the present disturbances as well as for an editorial on the same subject by yourself a few weeks ago and before the present trouble had arisen so unexpectedly. Really intelligent persons do not need to be told that missionaries engaged in a purely spiritual enterprise would scarcely be so foolish as to engage in operations which would not only bring them into immediate conflict with the authorities but which would lay their whole work open to this very suspicion, but it is well that at such a time there are those like yourself who are willing to give publicity to the truth for the enlightenment of the unthinking. Since writing the above the issue of the *Seoul Press* for March 14 has been given me by the postman. Your very strong article on the same subject lends further emphasis to my expression of appreciation."

Illicit Opium Traffic at Shanghai

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

If it were not for the continued supply of illicit opium, Shanghai would have got rid of the drug long ago. Steamers from other ports have, however, steadily supplied the Shanghai opium merchants with the stuff to carry on the illicit trade as usual. The high price of the poison is of course one of the principal reasons why the smugglers are so persistant. The sight of big profits has even tempted steamship compradores, who seem to be quite willing to take the risk. If a single steamer such as the *Tunan* is capable of carrying 180 cakes of opium into Shanghai how much must be the aggregate amount carried into this port by all the steamers that call here? The drug was discovered this time because information had been given beforehand. No one knows how much actually gets into Shanghai undiscovered for lack of information.

Correct Information About China

From the "Chinese Students' Monthly," New York

A careful and analytical study of the sources of information generally relied upon by the American people for their knowledge of China and the Chinese shows how easy it is for them to acquire erroneous conceptions. In general it may be said that there are four different sources of information open to the American desiring to know China. These are the missionary, the traveller, books and magazines and the Chinese in this country. Each has its own peculiar feature which, unless due allowance is made, is liable to create a false impression. The missionaries of course have nothing but the most sympathetic and friendly feelings towards China but in their zeal to interest their friends in missionary work, particularly in their effort to show the supreme need of such work, they often depict too strongly the dark and pathetic side of Chinese life, which, in varying degrees, exists in all countries. Their chief object is to solicit sympathy and enlist support for the good work to which they have dedicated their talents and their lives and hence are not so particular about presenting a well balanced picture of the actual conditions. Sometimes there is also the danger of unconsciously interpreting China in terms of the local conditions with which alone they are really familiar. Just to cite one instance for illustration. I have often wondered whether the views expressed in the books of Dr. Arthur Smith, the well-known veteran missionary of Shansi, are not more or less colored by the backward condition of that interior region which forms the center of his field of service and with which he is most familiar. Moreover, most of the missionaries, except those who are engaged in educational work, have not hitherto had too great opportunities of associating and really getting to know the high class Chinese. The pictures they draw are therefore liable to be darker than the actual conditions would warrant. . . .

More Attention to Education Needed

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

In MILLARD'S REVIEW of March 20 is published an interesting article by Hollington K. Tong on educational progress in China, in which it is pointed out that the number of students at the present time has considerably outgrown the number of schools, that the educational expenditure has been increased by only $7,000,000 during the last eight years, and that the students do not receive the maximum amount of benefit from the schools. This alarming situation, in the opinion of the Vice-Minister of Education, is due to the continual disturbance in the country. It is hoped that soon after the settlement of political differences between the North and South the national attention will be directed to the situation and means found for its remedy. The people in general sympathize with the educational authorities who are desirous of promoting education but have not the wherewithal to do so. The Ministry of Education is always the last

ministry to receive the attention of the government whenever the latter has any money for distribution among the different official organs. Its claims for educational funds officially appropriated are frequently ignored. However, it is keenly felt by foreign educationalists and foreign officials in China who are anxious to assist in the promotion of education in this country that some reorganization of the Ministry of Euucation is needed. It is pointed out that young men who have devoted five or ten years to equipping themselves in foreign countries to be teachers or administrative officers of schools should be employed by the ministry to direct its manifold activities. Thus far they have not been made use of. Educational specialists and not a few Japanese returned students who have taken a few courses on educational subjects in the Island Empire know best what should be done for China educationally. To start with, trained Chinese educationalists should be employed as department chiefs, and later they should be given more important positions. China has very few such trained teachers, and unfortunately these few are driven by economic necessity to desert their profession and seek more lucrative work. It is time for the government to consider the question of how to utilize their special training for the good of China. If the ministry is reorganized with the idea of giving important positions to educational specialists and thereby encouraging young men to take themselves to teaching, it is believed that there will be little difficulty in securing funds for educational purposes.

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The *Excursion Ticket* includes sleeping accommodation, at Liang-ko-chwang also meals, transport to the tombs by carts, donkeys or chairs, tips to guardians, etc., etc.

NOTICE

Shanghai visitors may board the Express Train leaving Shanghai at 7 : 55 on Friday 18th April, and arriving at Tientsin-East on Saturday 19th, where a special 1st class sleeping car await them, they will be conveyed by the north bound train leaving at 16 : 45 joining the special train, to which the car will be attached, at Changsintien, via Fengtai, from where the train proceeds to Liang Ko-chwang.

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The German Islands in the Pacific

THE German islands in the north Pacific of which so much is being said at the present time, are extremely near neighbors of the United States and China. A lecture on the commercial geography of the Pacific just delivered in the Educational Department of the National City Bank of New York shows that the three groups of German islands in the north Pacific, the Carolines, the Ladrones and the Marshall Islands, numbering over 600 islands, islets, and uninhabited rocks, stretch from the eastern frontage of the Philippines to within a comparatively short distance of the Hawaiian Islands, with the islands of Guam, Wake and Midway lying at the immediate north and the tiny island of Tutuila with the finest harbor in the Pacific lying at the immediate south.

The Caroline and Ladrone Islands, said the lecturer, were bought by Germany from Spain in 1899 for the sum of G. $4,000,000, the only island in the two groups which was not passed over to Germany having been the island of Guam, of which the United States had taken possession in the preceding year, during the American war with Spain. The Caroline group is so closely identified geographically with the Philippines that they were for many years called the "New Philippine" Islands, and the westernmost of the group lies only about 500 miles off the eastern frontage of the Philippine Islands. In the Ladrone group, also lying comparatively near to the Philippine Islands, all of the islands forming the group, except the island of Guam, was passed over to Germany by Spain in the sale of 1899 already noted. While Guam is the largest single island in the group, the others, many of which are inhabited and important commercially, lie within a comparatively few miles of Guam. The Marshall group which lies east of the Caroline and Ladrone groups, but really forms a part of the great chain of islands stretching from the Philippines toward the Hawaiian group, lies about 300 miles south of Wake Island, 900 miles south of Midway Island, about 750 miles north of the island of Tutuila, and extends eastward to within about 2,000 miles of the Hawaiian group. Thus the group of German islands in the north Pacific is in fact surrounded by American territory with the Philippines on the west, Guam, Wake and Midway at the north, Tutuila at the south, and the Hawaiian group at the east.

The population of the three groups, the Carolines, the Ladrone and the Marshall, is about 75,000 and the commerce about G. $3,000,000 per annum, the exports being chiefly copra and phosphates, though quantities of coffee, rice, sugar, tobacco and indigo are produced by the natives for domestic use. The currency used is largely of shells.

One extremely interesting feature of the Marshall and Ladrone groups is found in the megalithic monuments, the work of a pre-historic population which apparently existed in much greater numbers than at present, the reduced population at present being due in part at least to the fact that these islands are slowly subsiding, and the areas remaining above the water being steadily but slowly reduced. These cyclopeian structures include in some cases rows of evenly placed pillars with bowl shaped capitals, and in other islands great stone structures forming a massive quadrangle 200 feet on each side with inner courts and raised platforms, the stone walls being from 20 to 40 feet in height and from 8 to 18 feet in thickness, made in many cases of stone which must have been brought by boats or rafts

a distance of 30 miles. There are also numerous ancient canals from 30 to 100 feet wide, especially in certain islands of the Caroline group, giving to the islands in which they exist the title of the "Pacific Venice."

The number of American islands in the area in question, including the Philippines at the west, Guam, Wake and Midway at the north, Tutuila at the south, and the Hawaiian group on the east, is nearly three times as many as the six hundred odd comprising the German group, since the number of islands, islets and uninhabited rocks in the Philippine group alone numbers 1,650, which with the addition of the small islands and islets of the Hawaiian group bring the total to approximately three times as many as the German group, while the population of the American islands in the circle surrounding this German group aggregates approximately ten millions, and having a commerce of G. $300,000,000 per annum, three-fourths of which occurs with the United States.

Use of Foreign Shoes Increasing

Foreign shoes, chiefly of American make, are in high favor among the Chinese, according to a recent report of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. High prices, however, keep them out of reach of the average person who is obliged to content himself with cloth footwear at 50 cents to $1 a pair, or with poor native imitations of American styles selling at $1 to $1.50 a pair. Japan is supplying the market with what is termed a fair-value shoe, made in the Western styles, that sells at $2 up. Before the war Russia was an important factor in the market. Most of the high-grade leather imported by the Chinese comes from the United States, and the government's report states that this product can be sold in constantly increasing quantities if proper representation is obtained, reasonable credit extended, and samples sent when special offerings are made. Japan offers a market for shoemaking machinery and materials rather than for shoes, as the use of imported footwear is very limited. The output of the domestic customs shoemakers and of the larger factories is equal to the normal demands and to the requirements of an important trade with Russia and China. Government contracts are filled with machine-made goods, the machinery being mostly of German make. For the higher grade shoes practically all the findings and leather are imported from the United States. Lasts are made in Japan and are usually copies of staple American styles. It is estimated that about 7 per cent of the population of Japan now uses modern footwear at least part of the time. The more rapid adoption of the Western styles of lace and button shoes is made difficult by the native custom that requires that shoes be removed before a person enters a home or inn. In some cases it is even required that the shoes be removed, or at least covered with cloth protectors, before entering shops, theaters and similar public buildings. This custom has led to the quite general adoption of the old-fashioned but convenient "Congress" boot by those who wear Occidental footwear during business hours. The author of the government's report suggests that a perfected elastic-top shoe with real style, or a button or lace shoe with a quickly operated fastener would do much to advance the sale of modern footwear in Japan.

Wolfram Ore in Siberia

Wolfram-ore deposits were found in 1911-12 at the Nertchinsk mining district in the province of Transbaikalia, Asiatic Russia, and have been only partly worked. The deposits appear as quartz vein, which is found in veins passing through granite rocks.

Deposits of wolfram ore are located at the following places:

(*a*) In the Bukuka Mountain 100 versts (66 miles) from the station Borzia on the Transbaikal Railroad.

(*b*) Six versts (4 miles) from the station Tchara-Nor, which is situated on the same railroad.

(*c*) Near the village of Oldanda, 60 versts (40 miles) to the eastward of station Borzia.

(*d*) In the Sherlof Mountain, 25 versts (17 miles) from the station Borzia.

San Francisco's Foreign Trade

Exports

Country	1917	1918	Inc. or Dec.
Aden	$ 772	$ 633	$ 119 Dec.
China	10,841,921	13,450,929	2,609,008 Inc.
Japanese China	1,315,671	833,624	482,047 Dec.
Chosen	258,658	368,808	110,150 Inc.
British India	2,394,230	5,051,801	2,657,571 Inc.
Straits Settlements	2,918,464	3,442,153	523,689 Inc.
Other Br. East I.	350,616	287,641	62,975 Dec.
Dutch East Indies	10,689,647	14,657,206	3,967,556 Inc.
French East Indies	178,820	318,525	139,705 Inc.
Hongkong	4,103,149	5,891,212	1,788,063 Inc.
Japan	70,009,195	59,378,616	10,630,579 Dec.
Russia in Asia	1,312,929	138,044	1,174,885 Dec.
Siam	463,291	665,018	201,727 Inc.
Persia	17,448	7,250	10,198 Dec.
Turkey in Asia	83,900	25,020	58,880 Dec.
Leased China	22,227	2,112	20,115 Dec.
Portuguese East Indies	655	2,782	2,127 Inc.
Total Asia	$104,961,593	$104,521,394	$ 440,199 Dec.

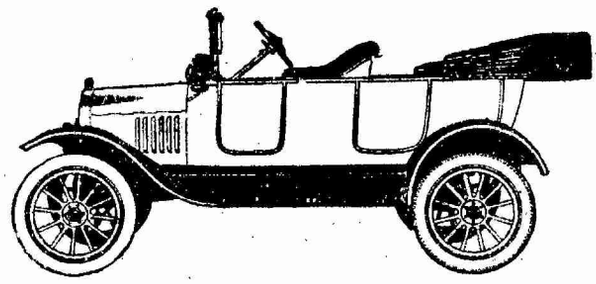
Imports

Country	1917	1918	Inc. or Dec.
Asia:			
China	$ 32,780,417	$ 21,872,230	$10,908,187 Dec.
Japanese China	761,907	112,893	649,014 Dec.
Chosen	— — —	67	67 Inc.
British India	10,869,568	29,790,557	18,920,989 Inc.
Straits Settlements	25,350,750	34,065,606	8,714,856 Inc.
Other Br. East Indies	3,374,052	1,841,541	1,532,511 Dec.
Dutch East Indies	42,370,527	30,674,778	11,695,749 Dec.
Japan	44,455,431	17,406,822	27,048,609 Dec.
Russia	106,636	22,800	83,836 Dec.
Siam	20,672	25,705	5,032 Inc.
Persia	— — —	3,952	3,952 Inc.
	$160,089,961	$135,816,951	$24,273,010 Dec.

Madras Indigo for Japan and China

In response to a demand for export to Japan and China the price of Madras indigo, which fell to a very low level in the latter part of 1917, has been gradually rising since January 1918, according to the U. S. Commerce Reports. A government crop report issued at the end of October 1918 states that the area under indigo in the presidency is estimated at 114,650 acres as against 275,700 acres on the same date last year. The decrease is general, but is particularly heavy in the area where indigo is grown as a dry crop in the southwest monsoon season. In these districts the failure of the monsoon the past year has largely prevented sowings, except in Cuddapah, where the season was better. The general decrease in area is stated to be due to the dull state of the market throughout 1917 and the consequent difficulty of disposing of old stocks.

Shanghai-Woosung Road Opens April 22!



The formal opening of the new wagon and automobile road from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of approximately twelve miles, will be held on April 22. This lends tremendously to the interest in owning an automobile this summer. The opening of this new road will give automobile owners in Shanghai this summer an uninterrupted drive of about twenty-four miles into the country from the Shanghai Bund.

The development of these new roads and streets in Shanghai and vicinity make it all the more necessary that every family should have a Ford Touring Car. Nothing is finer for the warm evenings of the approaching summer.

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Annual Meeting China Merchants S. S. Co.

On April 27 a general meeting of shareholders of the above company will be held for the presentation of the directors' report and a statement of accounts for the 45th working year. The total receipts during that year amounted to over Tls. 6,887,000 and the proportionate share received from the pool account of the three shipping companies (the other two being the Indo-China Co. and the China Navigation Co.) amounted to over Tls. 141,000. Compared with the result from the working of the 44th year, the receipts showed an increase of over Tls. 1,490,000, mainly attributable to the effect of the European war. But the expenditure also showed a tremendous increase. After deducting expenses, repairs, insurances, etc., amounting to over Tls. 3,506,000, there remains over Tls. 3,523,000. From godowns and house property, over Tls. 392,000, was received. Land rent, repairs, interest and bonuses absorbed in all over Tls. 2,122,000. The net balance in the credit side is, therefore, over Tls. 1,793,000, from which the directors recommend a dividend of Tls. 14.25 per shipping share and Tls. 3.50 per house property share, to be paid to shareholders in the proportion of two shipping shares and one house property share, that is, Tls. 32 in all.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Petroleum products in the United States excelled all records in 1918. The total amount of crude petroleum marketed from oil wells and field storages reached the total of 345,500,000 barrels, a gain of 3 per cent over the former record in 1917.

The Anglo-Java Plantations Ltd. held its annual meeting April 7, G. Graygrigge presiding. The company made a profit of only Tls. 6,635.30 during the year, and this sum, together with last year's credit of about three times this amount, was carried forward. No dividend was paid.

The China market in England for liquid egg is soon to be threatened, according to a report recently issued by Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General to London. According to the report, which was printed in the U. S. Commerce Reports of January 16, a new supply is soon to be developed in Nigeria. Since the distance from Nigeria to England in only about one-half the distance from China to England, the saving of freight will be considerable.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. was held April 8, E. T. Byrne presiding. This estate, in company with most others, has been adversely affected by the present depression of the rubber industry and the general condition of the company is best indicated by the following sentence in the chairman's address to the shareholders: "Every possible economy in the working of the estate has been exercised, but the necessary expenditure on capital account has required the borrowing of some money, which has been advanced by the general managers."

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Company Ltd. held April 8. F. Ayscough, who presided, in his speech to the assembled shareholders made mention of the fact that in days gone by the principal source of revenue for the Bazaar was derived from horses but with the changing times motor cars now brought in by far the most revenue. It was to be hoped, said Mr. Ayscough, that British manufacturers would soon be able to supply cars and that also their friends in France, the Berliet Company, would before very long be in a position to execute Shanghai orders. In the meantime it may be mentioned that the Horse Bazaar, which is a British concern, practically sells nothing but American cars.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. was held at the head office, Yokohama, on March 10, 1919. Junnosuke Inouye, president, presided over the meeting and in the course of his remarks stated that prices of all commodities had advanced, especially in the case of rice, the price of which reached a record figure and led to rioting in many places. Notwithstanding the continuation of the restrictions on exports and imports by the British, United States and French governments, the foreign trade maintained a flourishing condition. The gross profits of the bank for the past year, including Yen 3,104,002.92 brought forward from last account, amounted to Yen 78,868,016.87, which, after deducting interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills, etc., left a balance of Yen 6,421,563.96 for appropriation. The directors proposed that Yen 700,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommended a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forney, Cleveland; W. M. Gordon, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holman, Southport; Mrs. J. H. Jones, Brooklyn; Miss K. Jones, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. A. Keiser, Buffalo; Mrs. V. Molyneux; Miss H. G. Scott, Brooklyn; H. W. Kelley, Boston; F. H. Van Leer, New York; J. B. Laing, Honolulu; J. L. Wight; Mr. and Mrs. L. Willard, San Francisco; A. R. Bird, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacob, New York; Mrs. F. Hearney, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Erricson; Mrs. P. Newton, New York; H. W. Andrews, Yokohama; J. R. Boyd, New York; J. T. Stepanos, Kobe; H. M. S. Man, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Evans; C. Jacobson, Hankow; H. N. Edkin, San Francisco; R. Hancock, Tokio; H. G. Chandler, Calcutta; W. R. J. Green, Liverpool; Lt. A. C. Wilson; Liverpool; Capt. L. M. Bryson, Liverpool; H. B. Blanton, Oakland; Mrs. E. M. Gipkins, Singapore; Mrs. W. M. Trine, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Shanghai; E. H. Harman, Nanking; D. F. Burt, Moji; Mr. and Mrs. Haline, Anking; H. R. Burge, Soochow; Lt. R. B. Andrews, London; C. H. Swenton; Mrs. M. J. Walter; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacob, New Yorh; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. J. Hearne, Pukow; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crafts, Tientsin; W. J. Daniels, London; H. N. Duming, New York; L. Honigsberger, San Francisco; H. F. Payme, Peking; Miss E. Jones, San Francisco; Mme. R. Keeler, New York; D. Wilbur; F. Mirricks, England; P. C Young, England; M. L. Brodie, Portland; F. W. Cos, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tuckey, H. S. Thompson; Capt. Niell; M. C. Elliot; M. Nakamato; H. Kitakada; Mr. and Mrs. G. Richard, Stockholm.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. W. P. Elliot, Hongkong; P. M. Davis, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wheeler, Hongkong; J. F. Owsley, Honolulu; D. Adams, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Oliver, San Francisco; Miss Helen Oliver; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Richardson, New York; Mrs. A. W. Butler and child, New York; Dr. P. Largalker, New York; Dr. M. V Mehta; Mulraj; Khatau; Capt. and Mrs. Mathien; J. T. Read; Mrs J. F. Coman, New York; A. V. Fensch, Manila; Jas. H. Brand; D. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jones; P. Jones; S. N. Bawer, Vladivostock; Dr. and Mrs. R. Aird, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. L. Hamilton, Hongkong; Bonnevay, Peking; L. Colin, Vladivostock; A. Pinglen, Vladivostock; C. Moninot; Capt. A. E. Batt; W. E. Matyard; W. F. Wenyon, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Holms and daughter, India; P. Shelton, U. S. A.; T. W. Cloney, U. S. A.; L. Hoffelinger, U. S. A.; E. Marsell, U. S. A.; Armour, Tientsin; Mrs. Karmen; Beniffe; H. F. Scudamore; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. de Haas, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Nanking; Capt. and Mrs. V. S. Cotton and child, Nanking; B. M. Veleminovitch, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Thos. Brown, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Begley and two children, Tientsin; J. W. Chambers, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sinn, U. S. A.; B. Lewyn, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Kobe; Miss R. Jones, Kobe; Julio Torvolainen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. A. Zwimmpfer, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rose, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. K. Zieleniewski and two children, Japan; B. J. Smith, Nanhsuchow; R. Johansen, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Harrison, Taiyuanfu; S. J. Barden, Swatow; H. Thomas, Swatow; Mr. and Mrs. Wanderbeach, Local; J. H. Humperley, U. S. A.; T. F. Earle, Saigon; S. C. van Vliet, Mukden; J. G. Bijdendyk, Hongkong; Mrs. O. D. Rasmussen and two children, Los Angeles; C. A. Robertson, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. H. Poulsen and two children; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Main, Hangchow; Col. and Mrs. Shepovaloff and children; Kokowin, Tientsin; A. Book'ess, Ningpo.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

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Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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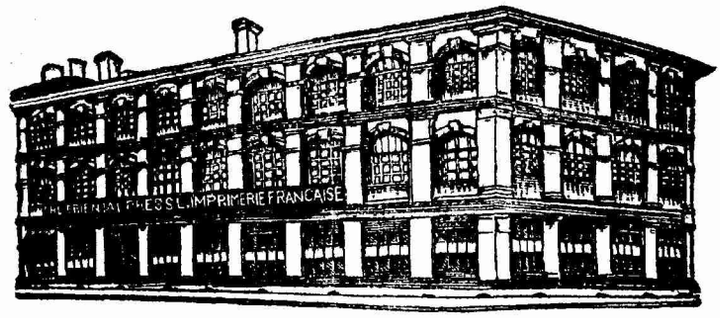

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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New Books and Publications

Modern Education

Modern Education in Europe and America, by David E. Cloyd, Ph. B., M. A. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons. G. $1.40.

THE purpose of this book is clearly stated in the opening words of the preface as being, "to present to the normal school and the college student a simple, clear and comprehensive statement of what the countries treated are doing through their educational systems to better society." And again: "The method of study surveys the practical workings of the several school systems rather than the scientific principles underlying particular phases of education." With the purpose and the method in mind it remains for us to ascertain with what degree of success the task has been achieved.

The book contains eleven chapters which treat successively the educational systems of, 1—England, 2—Scotland, 3—France, 4—Germany, 5—Switzerland, 6—Holland, 7—Denmark, 8—Norway, 9—Sweden, 10—Japan, and 11—China. The avenue of approach in considering the educational development is substantially the same in each chapter, attention being first directed to the government of the country and then to the administration of education. Under this latter heading are considered primary and secondary education, types of schools, the training of teachers, technical education, the universities and religious education, all of which are treated in such form as to facilitate a comparative study of the several systems.

In addition to this general treatment there is the necessary differentiation demanded by the several countries. As, for instance, under England, the transition from the Old Education to the New and the influence of the Great Public Schools. This book was published in 1917 and hence could not note the remarkable English Education Bill which became law on August 8, 1918.

Again, under France there are noted the Practical Schools of Commerce and Industry, which represent a characteristic feature in the French school system. Holland's new colonial policy is noted a "a marked change from the ancient policy of commercial exploitation to one of political and intellectual advancement of the native peoples themselves" and a parallelism is shown with the educational work of the United States in the Philippines, Alaska and Porto Rico. Under Norway there is mention of "Movable Agricultural Schools" for small farmers, which offer two three-months' courses in different farming sections and which may be of suggestive value in China. Characteristic features are stressed in each country treated.

We turn with especial interest to the chapter on China and find within the compass of fifty pages a suggestive summary dealing first with historical, industrial and political conditions, followed by a consideration of education under the four headings: (1) The Old Education; (2) Transition to Modern Education (1842-1905); (3) The First Period of Modern Education (1905-1912); (4) The present School System (1912-1916). Under this latter heading are mentioned the changes in education under the Republic, with some account of the Ministry of Education, the National Inspection of Education, the Technical Schools, the Girls' Trade Schools, Continuation Schools and so forth. Under Universities and Colleges we find mention of the Peking Government University, with seven departments, and of three new universities as they may be needed, one in Nanking, one in Wuchang, and one in Canton. There is also a brief account of the Peiyang University and of the Shansi University. A little over a page is given to Tsing Hua College. In considering Agricultural and other Technical Colleges we find mention of the Polytechnic Institute, Shanghai, and of the Engineering and Mining College at Tangshan, Chihli, with a somewhat detailed account of the special provision for agricultural education. Medical education receives considerable attention, some account being given of the China Medical Board and of non-missionary medical schools.

Under Christian Colleges the Canton Christian College is the only institution receiving special mention. Two pages are given to it. This institution is worthy of all commendation and we appreciate the fact that it was selected as a type. We regret, however, that the few leading institutions, such as St. John's University, Shanghai, with its distinguished alumni, could not have received brief mention. Under the title of "An Emancipated Womanhood" the recent striking changes in the new education of girls and women are clearly indicated.

The statement that compulsory education is established in the four years of the lower primary is misleading. The later statement that financial stress has prevented the Ministry of Education from prosecuting all of its plans probably explains this inaccuracy.

At the end of each chapter are given topics for further study and a special bibliography. A full index gives ready access to the contents of the book. This book furnishes in compact form a wide range of educational information on the various countries considered, arranged, as stated above, to stimulate a comparative study of the special systems.

The author acknowledges with appreciation the assistance of Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, with whom he was a student in the History of Education.

We commend this book as of special value to the normal school and college student of Education.—*By F. D. G. in the "Chinese Recorder."*

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

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MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.
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DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

April 5, 1919; Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; administrator's receipt.
„ 5, „ Cause No. 664; In re Estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased; affidavit of publication.
„ 7, „ Cause No. 760; In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville, deceased; bond and oath of executrix; letters testamentary.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; summons.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 673; Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., v. William K. Grove; affidavit of publication.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 711; In re Last Will and Testament of John Todd Anderson, deceased; affidavit of publication.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 712; Harvie, Cooke & Co., v. Muller, MacLean & Co.; affidavit of publication.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Frederick John Stanley, deceased; affidavit of publication.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; oath of executrix; letters testamentary.
„ 10, „ Cause No. 617; A. Maher v. L. D. Cooper; plaintiff's motion to discontinue.
„ 10, „ Cause No. 763; In re petition for bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co.; petition.
„ 11, „ Cause No. 610; In re Aberly's Will; petition; oath.

Hearings:

April 8, 1919; Cause No. 762; United States v. Andres L. Teodoro; trial.
„ 8 „ Cause No. 754; Tam Wa v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; trial.
April 10, 1919; Cause No. 753; In re Last Will and Testament of Amy Bell, deceased; argument.
„ 11, „ Cause No. 610; In re Aberly's Will; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

April 7, 1919; Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.
„ 8, „ Cause No. 762; United States v. Andres L. Teodoro; fine.
„ 9, „ Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; overruling defendant's motion.
„ 10, „ Cause No. 617; A. Maher v. L. D. Cooper; dismissing action.
„ 11, „ Cause No. 610; In re Aberly's Will; order for Letters Testamentary.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 17, 3 p. m.; Cause No. 743; Yuen Ding Kai v. American Food Manufacturing Co.
April 17, 3 p. m.; Cause No. 763; In re petition for bankruptcy of the American Food Manufacturing Co.
„ 18, „ Cause No. 732; In re Nangle's Application for Change of Name.

IN RE CHARLES A. BIDDLE'S WILL.

(*Filed April 7, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

Wills: *Beneficiaries: Subsequent Divorce.* A devise to "my wife Mrs. Eleanor Biddle" is not revoked by the subsequent divorce of the beneficiary, tho at her instance.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Davies, for the petitioner.
No appearance *contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.:

The due execution of the instrument here offered for probate, as well as the testamentary capacity of the testator, has been sufficiently proved and the only legal question which appears likely to arise in the case concerns the capacity of the beneficiary who is named in the instrument as "my wife Mrs. Eleanor Biddle." As she is likewise named as executrix, and as her rights in either capacity appear to be the same, it seems advisable to settle the question at the outset.

The instrument was executed before the consular authorities on January 28, 1918. It appears from the records of this Court that on January 14, 1919, a decree of absolute divorce was granted the wife and the question arises whether such decree alone, there having been, according to the testimony, no express revocation of the instrument, deprives the petitioner of her right to take under the will. The current of authority appears to be uniform to the effect that, where she is mentioned by name, the word "wife" will be treated as descriptive only, and the mere fact that she

subsequently ceases to be such will not effect a revocation of the will.[1]

In one of these authorities the reason for the doctrine is stated as follows:

> "Can it be said that the obtaining by the wife of a divorce by reason of the misconduct of the testator entailed upon him any moral duty to destroy the provision which he had made in his will for the woman who was for years his faithful wife, in order to pile up far more than a competency for their child? The only inference which can be drawn from the record in this case is that the testator, and he alone, was responsible for the rupture of the marital ties. It may well be, then, that by the provision in his will he intended to make some reparation for the sorrow and distress he brought upon his wife. To impute to him such intention would be more kind than to presume, as is urged in the argument, that he was filled with resentment, and became possessed by an ignoble purpose which he failed to carry out. He must have known that he could change or destroy his will at any time; yet he did not."[2]

A different interpretation is required where the bequest is to the "widow"[3] or where a division of the property is made at the time of the divorce. Neither of these qualifications affects this case, however, and the petitioner is accordingly entitled both to act as executrix and to take under the will. Letters Testamentary may issue to her upon taking and subscribing the oath, bond being expressly waived by the testator.

1. *California:* *In re* Gruendike's estate, 154 Cal. 628, 98 Pac. 1057.
   New Jersey: Bullock v. Zilley, 1 N. J. Eq. 489.
   New York: Davis v. Kerr, 3 N. Y. App. Div. 322, 38 N. Y. Supp. 387.
   Ohio: Charlton v. Miller, 27 Ohio St. 298, 22 Am. Rep. 307.
   Pennsylvania: *In re* Jones' Estate, 211 Pa. St. 364, 69 L. R. A. 940, 60 Atl. 915, 107 Am. St. Rep. 581, 3 Ann. Cas. 221, 10 Prob. Rep. Ann. 490 (affirming 29 Pa. Co. Ct. 593); Mellon's estate, 28 W. N. C. 120, Sharpe's estate, 15 W. N. C. 419.
   England: See Boddington v. Clairat, L. R. 25 Ch. Div. 685, where a legacy to the wife by name was upheld but the bequest of an annuity "so long as she shall continue my widow and unmarried" was declared inoperative.
2. *In re* Jones' Estate, 211 Pa. St. 364, 69 L. R. A. 940, 60 Atl. 915, 107 Am. St. Rep. 581, 3 Ann. Cas. 221, 10 Prob. Rep. Ann. 490 (affirming 29 Pa. Co. Ct. 593);
3. Cyc. XL, 1456 (82).

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN D. ABERLY Deceased. | Cause No. 610 | Estate No. 226 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 12, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,
Executor,
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore,
4, The Bund,
Shanghai, China.

April 12, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville Deceased. | Cause No. 760 | Special Proceeding No. 288 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 5, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

RUTH LINN FRASER,
61 Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 5, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of CONSTANTIN A. CAMERON, Deceased. | Cause No. 752 | Special Proceeding No. 285 (Administration) | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
25 MacGregor Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 19, 1919.